Michael Haydn's Partitur-Fundament.

M. Haydns Leichenbahr in der Kirche zu St. Peter in Salzburg.

Herausgegeben
von
P. Martin Bilchofreiter,
Benedictiner zu Crems in Oest. ob der Enns und in Salzburg.

Salzburg 1833.
Verlag der Oberer'schen lithographischen Anstalt
in Commission der Mayr'schen Buchhandlung.

Vorerinnerung.

Der berühmte Tonkünstler, Herr Michael Haydn, hat sein 75. Lebensjahr zu Salzburg in ungestörter Ruhe und mit allen Bequemlichkeiten versehen, vollendet. Er hat in allen Gattungen der Tonkunst, besonders in der Kirchenmusik, Werke geliefert, die ihm einen unsterblichen Namen machen. Seine Compositionen sind in allen Ländern bekannt, und werden überall mit Beifall aufgeführt. Er hat auch eine Schule der Tonkunst geschrieben, die in seinem eigenen Verlage erschienen ist. Nun ist von dieser Schule eine verbesserte Auflage nöthig geworden. Er hat sie also selbst durchgesehen, und mit vielen Zusätzen vermehrt. Diese Zusätze sind für Lehrer und Schüler gleich wichtig, weil sie alle Regeln der Tonkunst, die in dem Buche vorkommen, mit Beispielen erläutern, und zeigen, wie sie in Noten gesetzt werden müssen.

P. Martin Bichelreiter,
Benediktiner zu Salzburg.

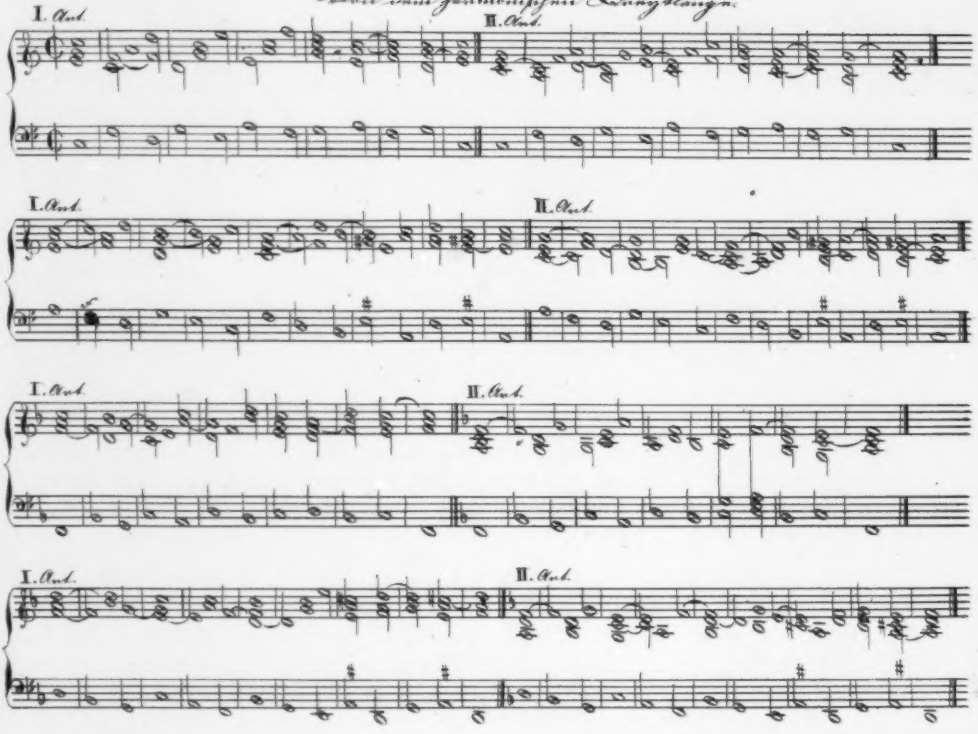
Kurz gefaßte, nothwendige Regeln

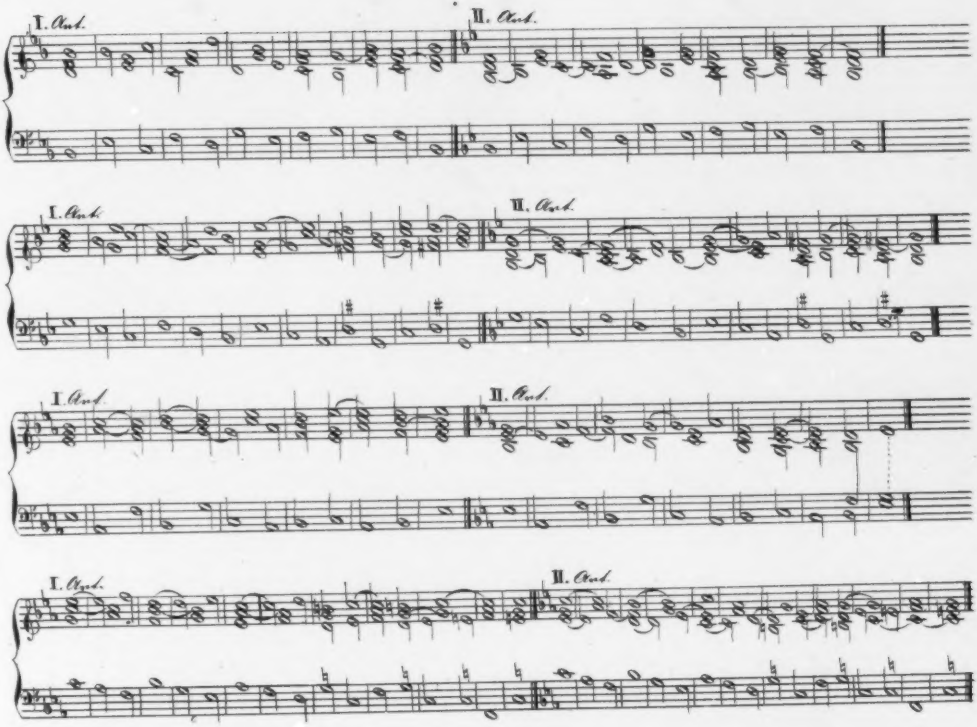
Die sämmtliche Tonlehre, welche in dem Tone, Grund- und Ober-Ton besteht, kann auf folgende zwey Arten vorgetragen werden. Ober-Ton und Grund-Ton, oder Grund-Ton und Ober-Ton. Ich will sagen, ob man mit der ersten Hand einen vorhandenen Ton zu messen, und sich gewöhnen will, mit der zweyten Hand einen andern Ton zu messen, welcher gegen den ersten gehalten wird, und den allen übrigen Stimmen zu beobachten hat. Weil nun in der praktischen Tonlehre Grund- und Ober-Ton unmittelbar nacheinander zu spielen, oder in Noten aufzuzeichnen sind, so hat man, um dieses zu stillen, eine Regel zu geben. Setzet mit den Händen zusammen, oder von einander zu setzen. Zuerst setzt man den 3 Intervall, z. B. die 5 oder Ober-Ton zuerst, und setzet die Regel oder Topf zu vorhergehen, oder bey der Topf die Grund zum Ton zu messen. Hierauf setzt man den Intervall zu messen, und z. B. nimmt Ton, Grund, Ober-Ton und dann Grund, Ober-Ton und Ton zu spielen, damit man sowohl mit den Händen wieder zusammen oder von einander setzen könne. Nachher setzt man den nächsten Intervall mit der linken Hand zu messen, wie oben mit der rechten Hand zu messen, und so fortfahren, wie oben angezeigt worden ist. Nun ist es an allem zu machen, und stets anfangs stufenweise zu üben, und den nützliche Lehren, die in zwey oder mehreren Stimmen vorkommen, wie das ganze und halben Noten samt den Zählen in den Tonstücken angezeigt, und wie sie gegen einander stehen, wie die Tonlehre ist.

Verschiedene Signaturen der Grundbässe	2	4/2	5/2	3 6 4 #	4/3	4	5/4	6/4	5/4 zusammen	5	6 5 Solus	56	6/5	6/5	8/6	6	65	6# 7 sechsfach
wie sie gegen einander stehen	6/4	6	2 und 5/3	8/5	6	8/5	8	8	6	8/3	5/3 und 6/3	8/3	3	8	3	3/3 - 6/3	3/3 - 6/3	3/3 und 5/3

Verschiedene Signaturen der Grundbässe	7	76	#7/2	7/4	8	9	9/4	8	9/4	7/3	
wie sie gegen einander stehen	5/3 8/3	8/3 3/3	6/4 4	6/5 2	5/3	5/3	6	3	3	5	

Von den fortwährenden Dreyklängen.

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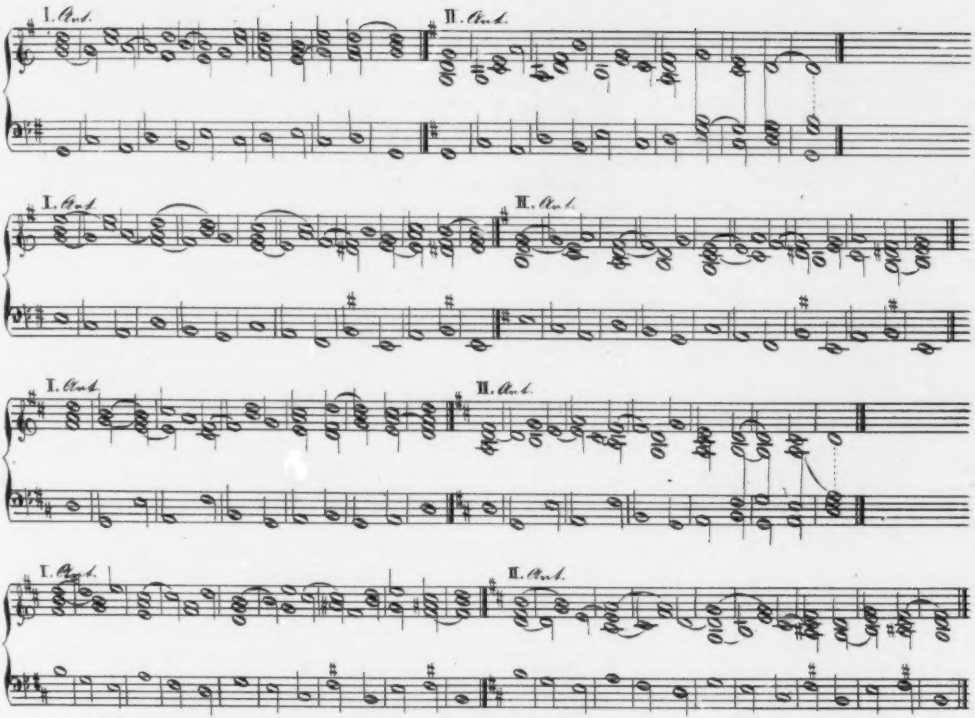
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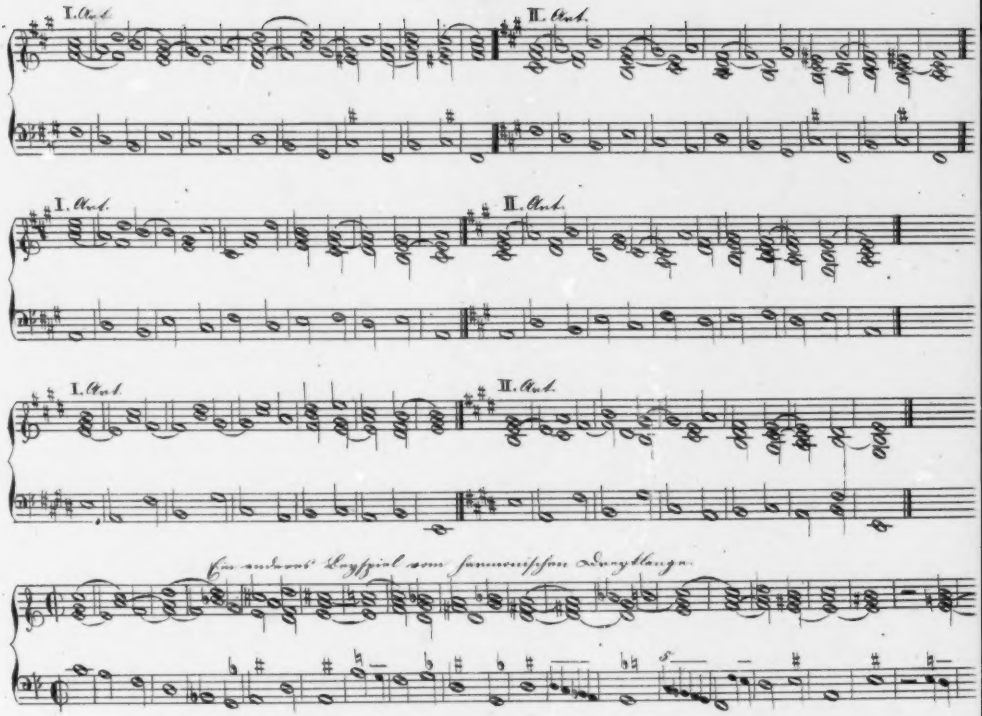
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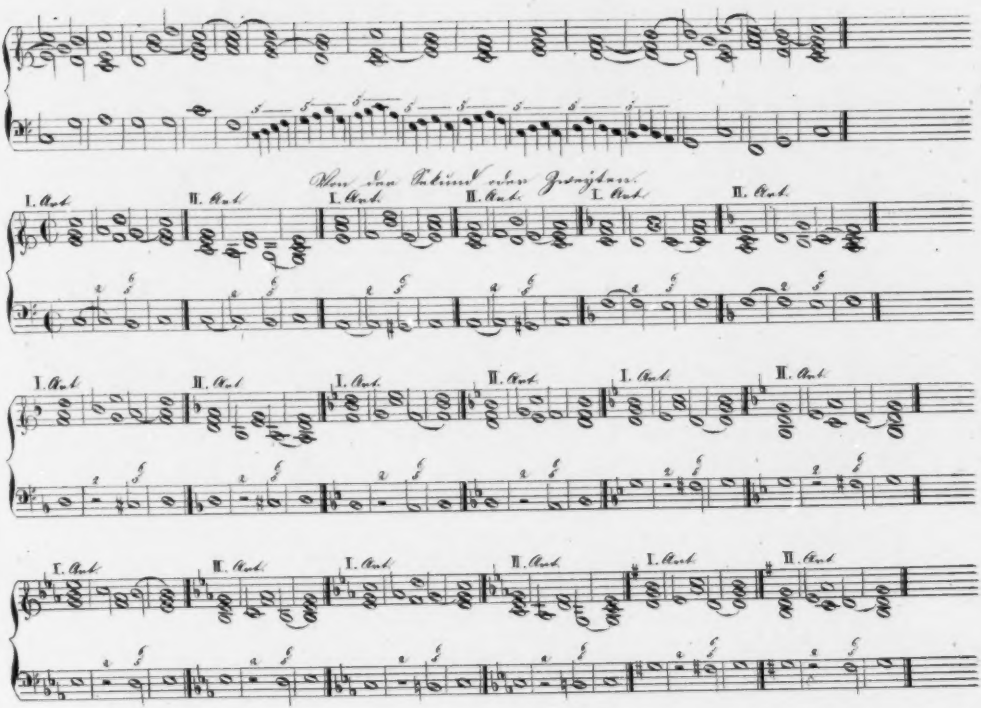
Ein anderes Lagspiel vom sonnenreichen Dreyklang.


Thema des Autors oder Fortsetzung
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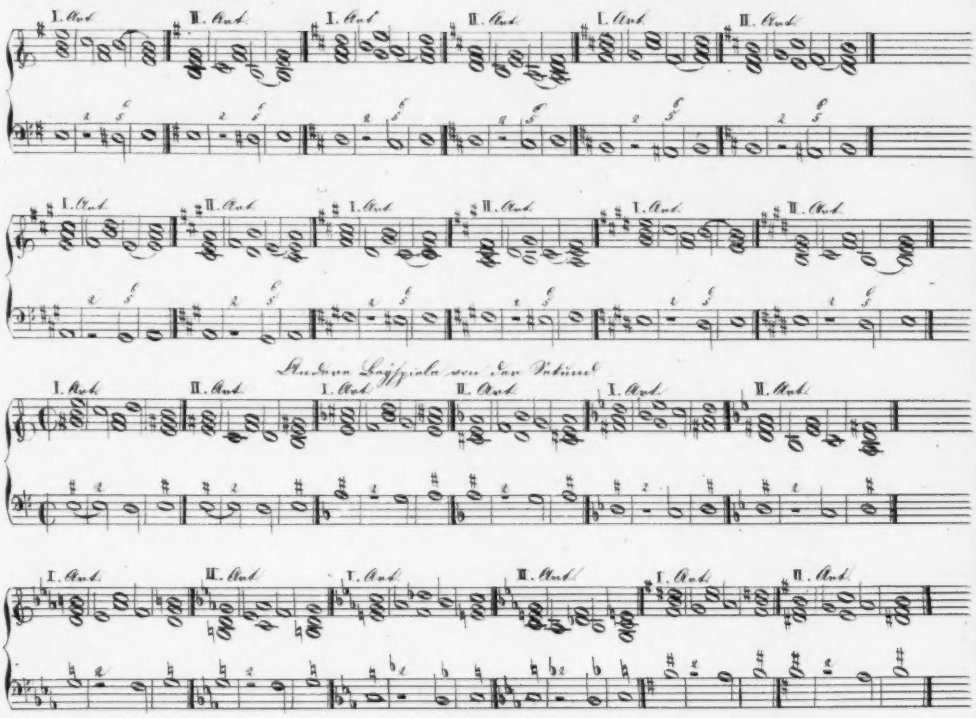
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Studien Laffigla von Jac Pedrini
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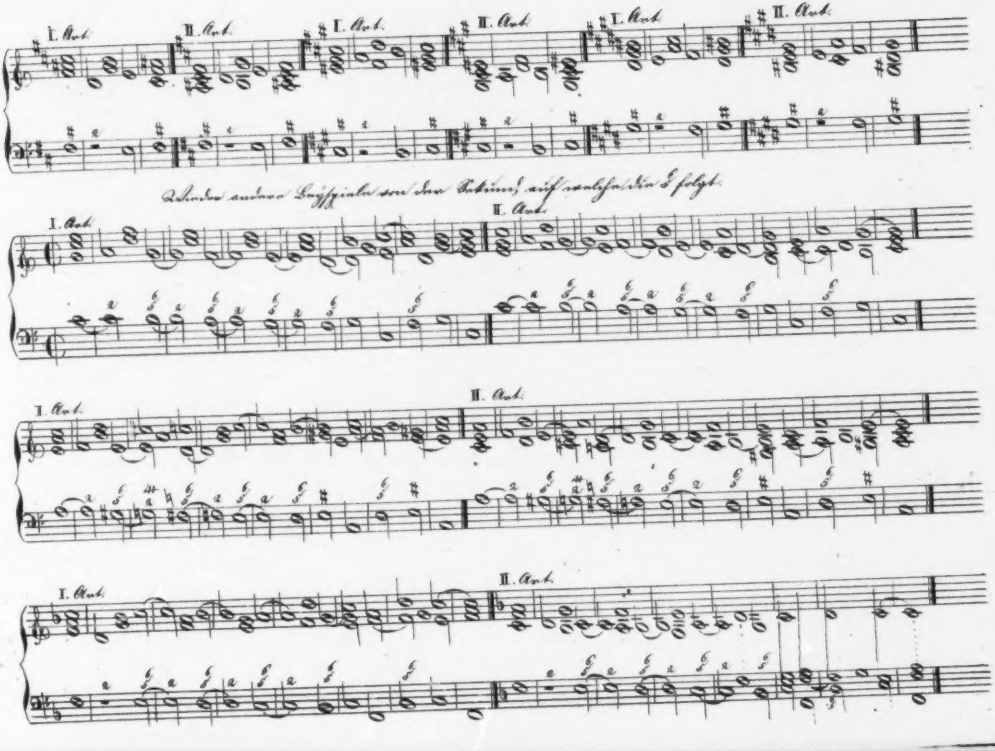
I. Arch.
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Schneller anderer Rhythmus auf veränderter Tonstufe folgt.
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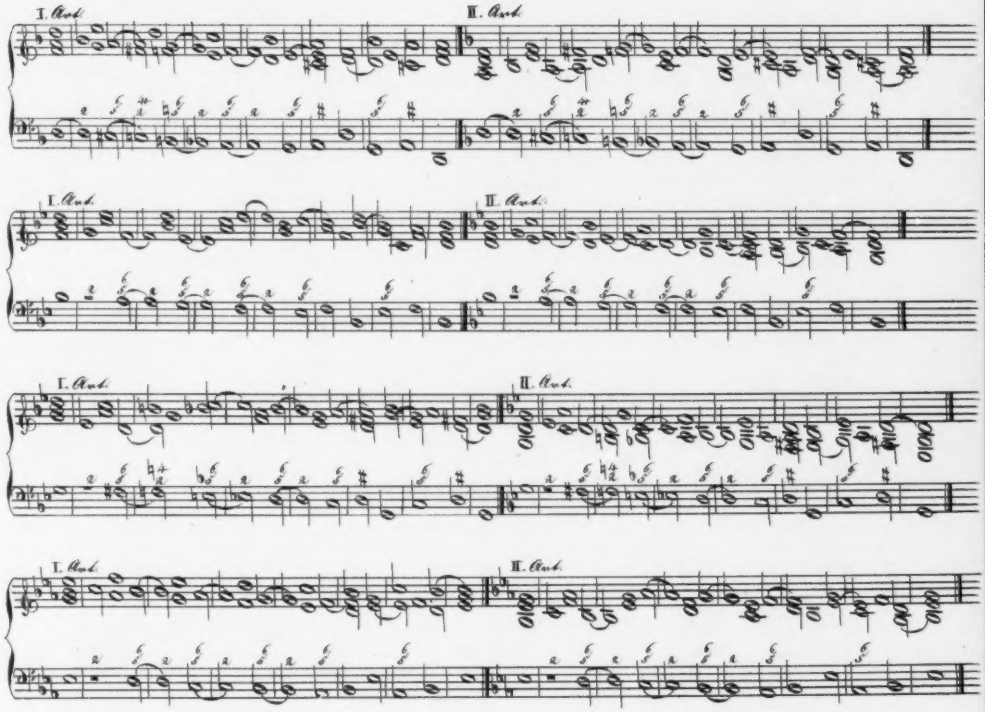
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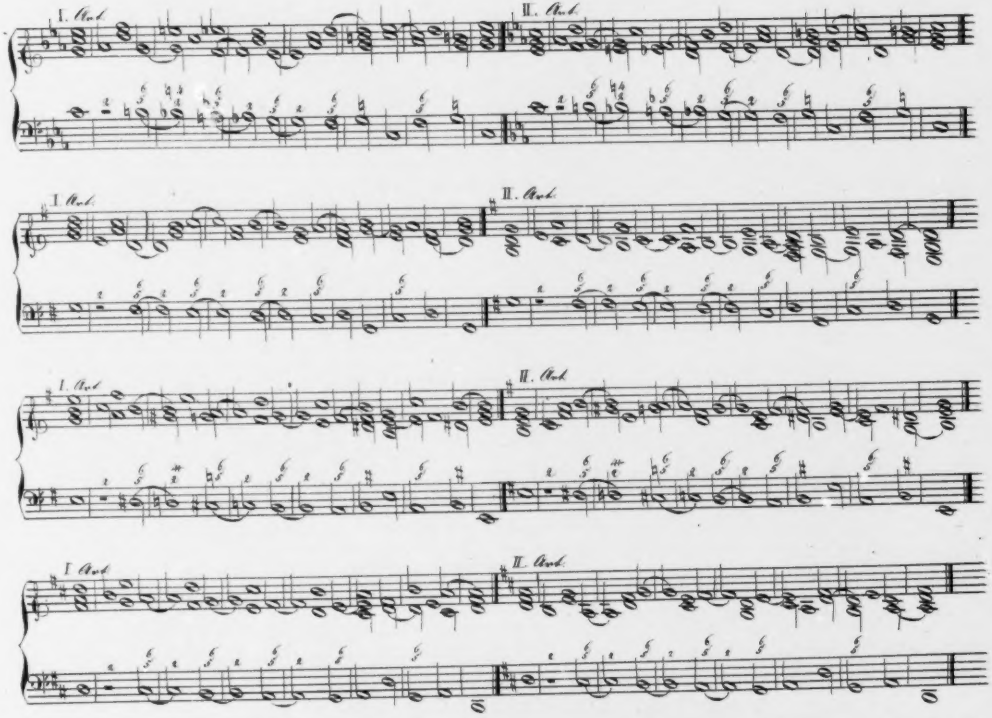
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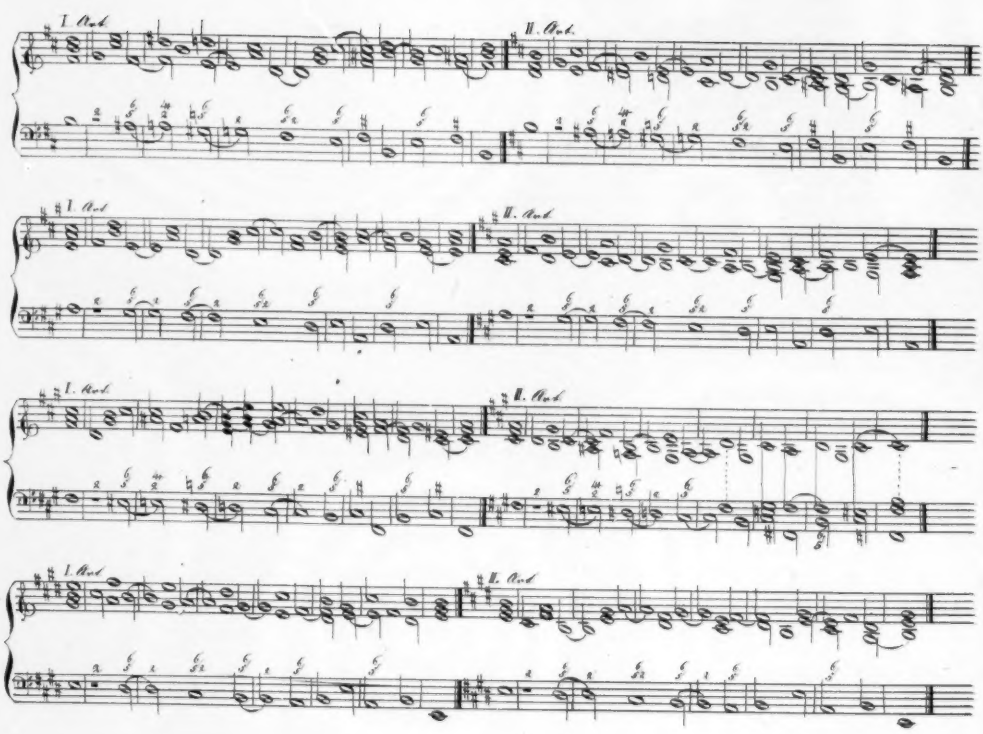
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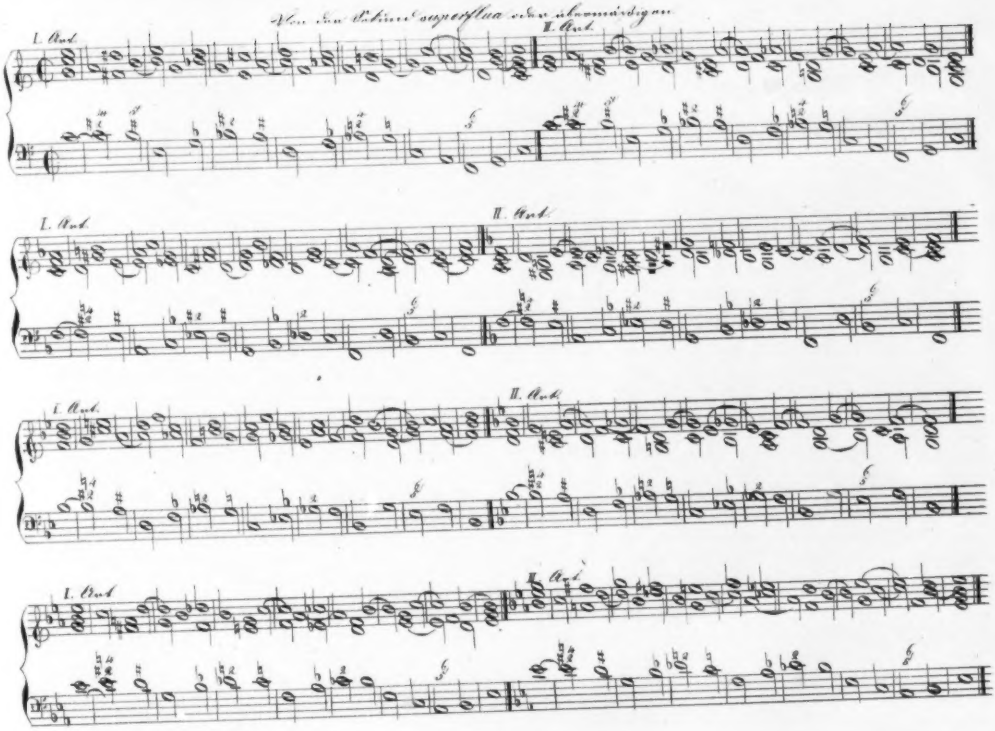
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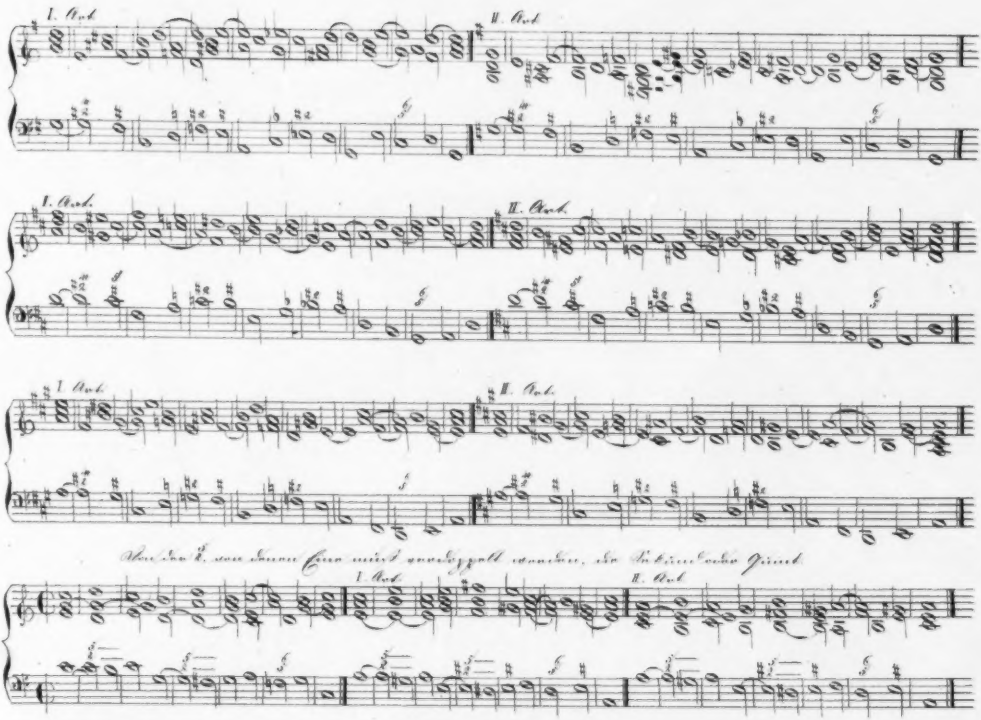
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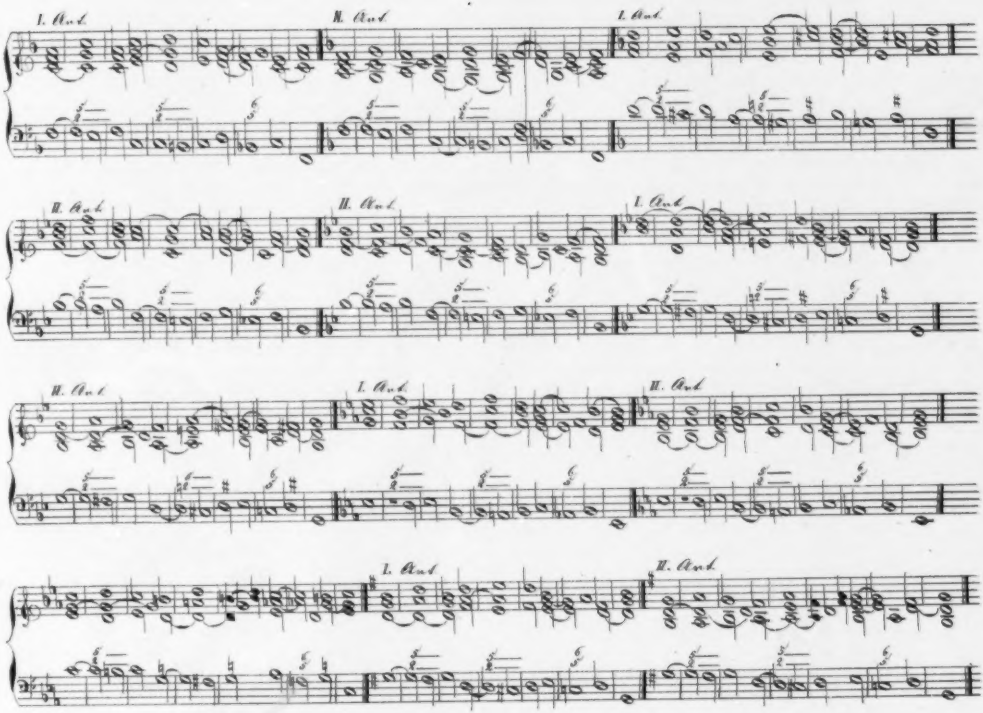
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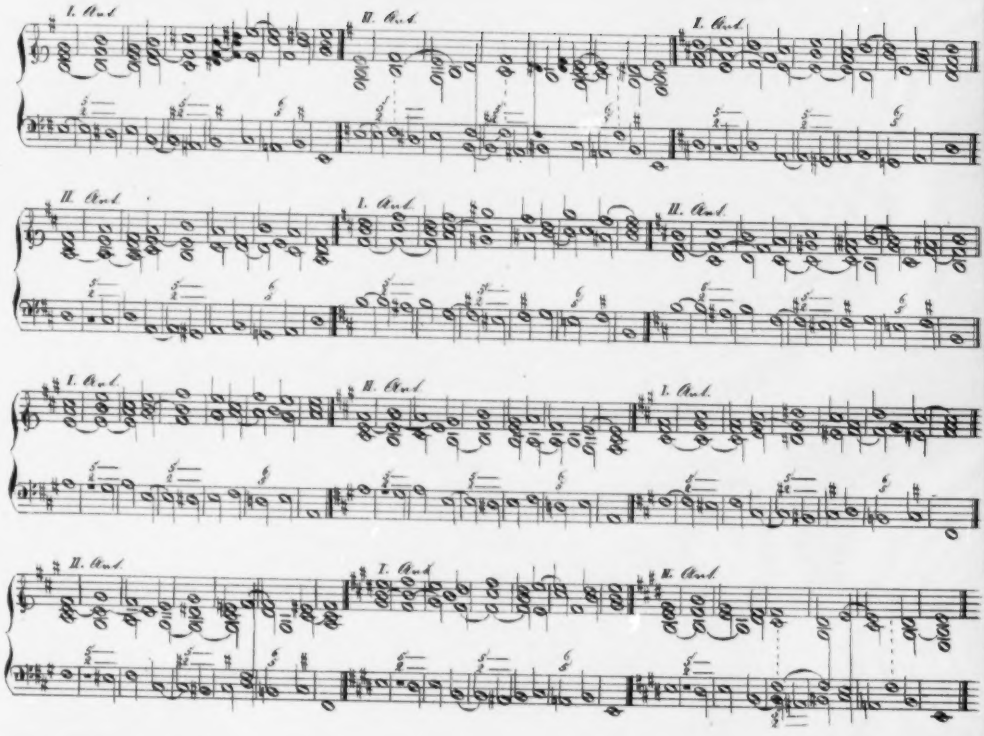
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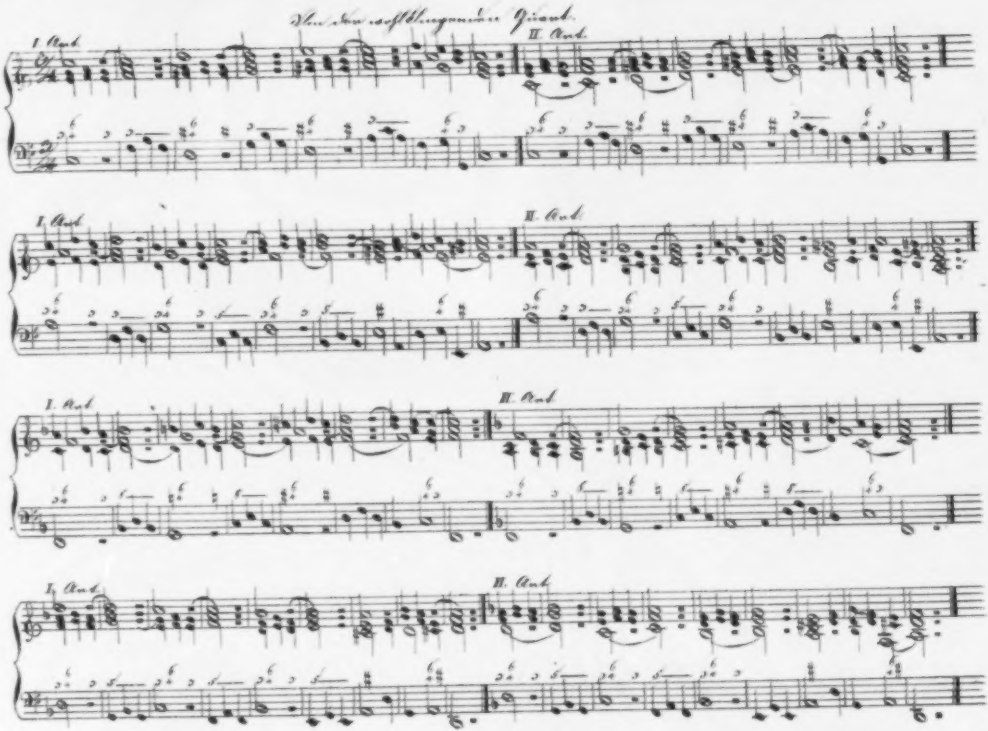
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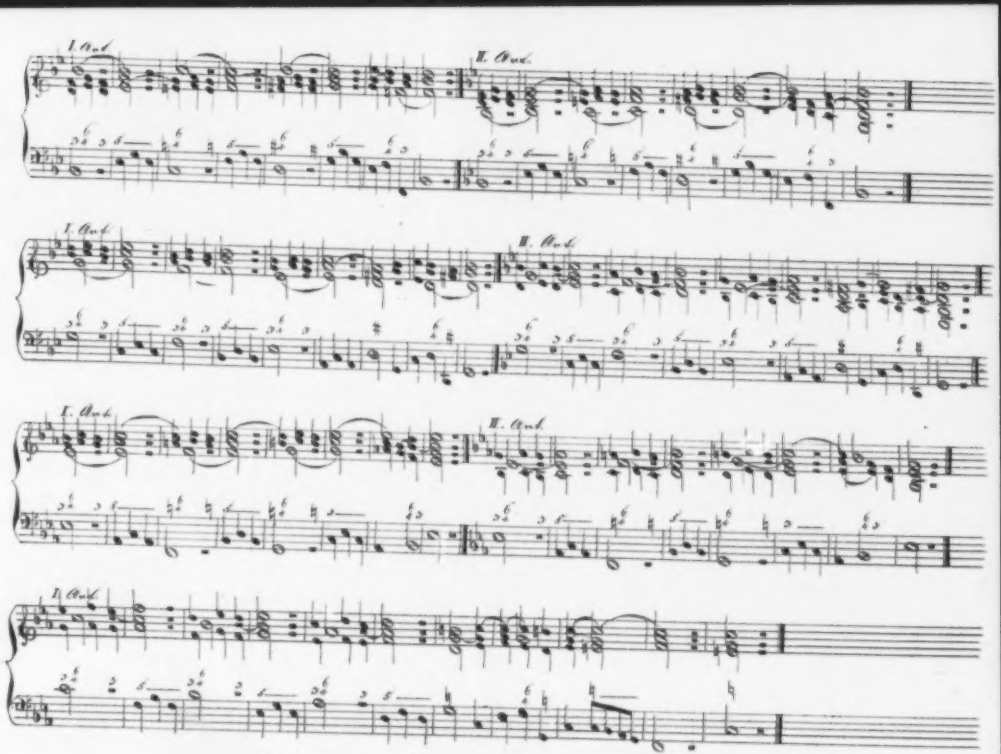
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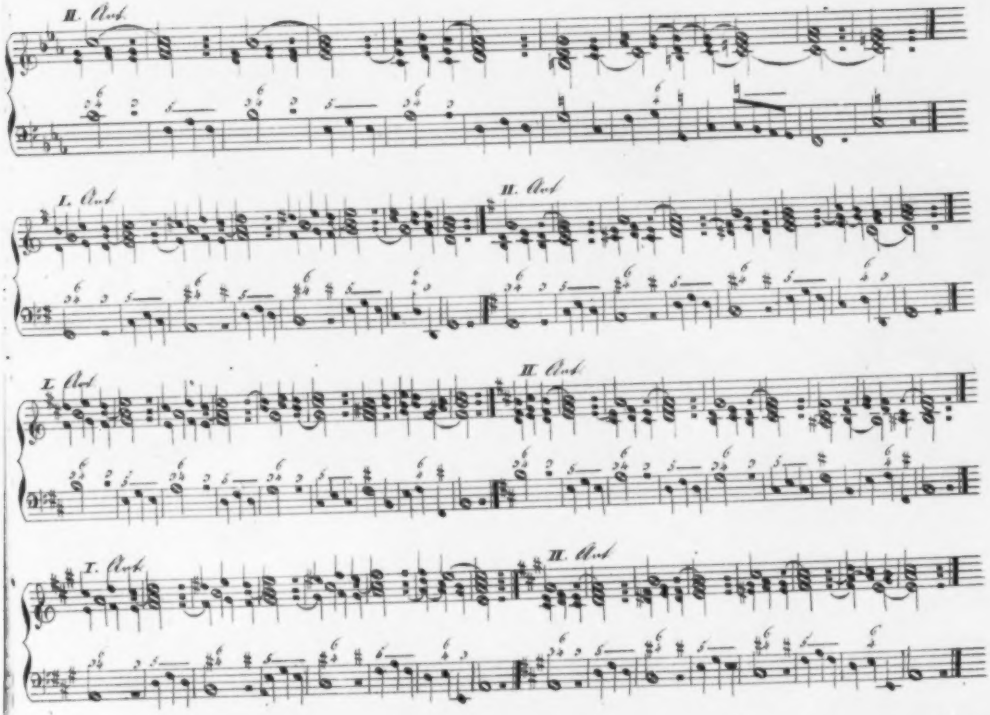
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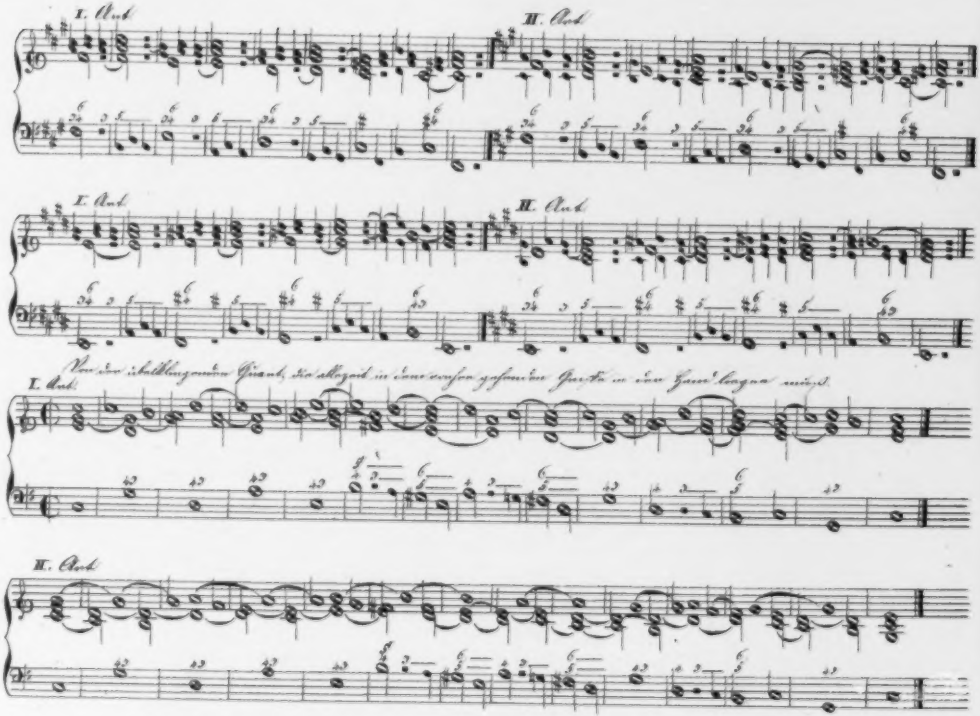
I. Act
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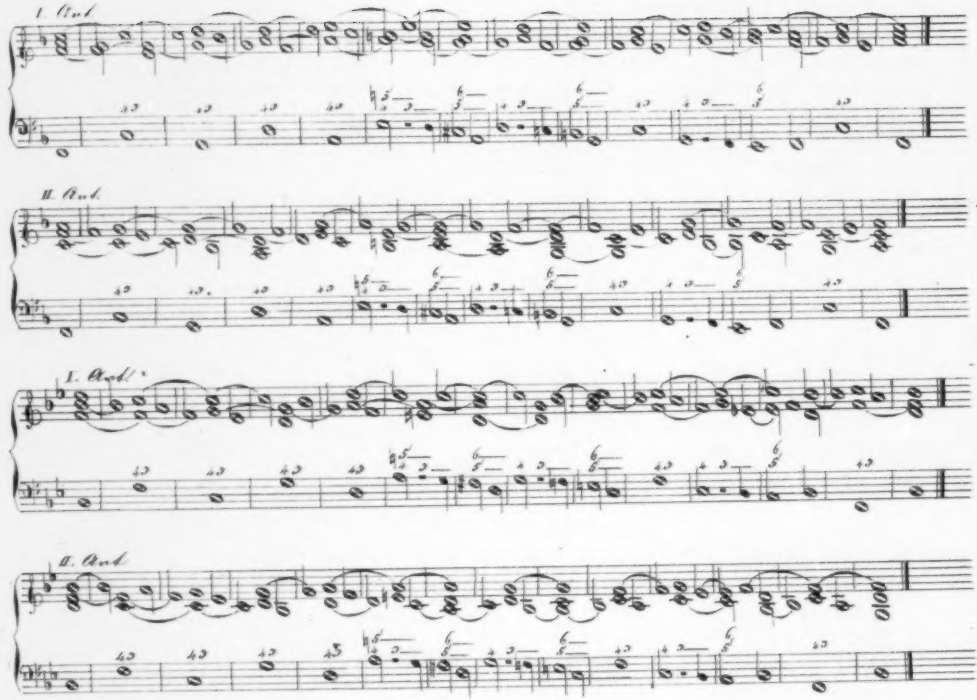
Von der abstellenden Hand, die allezeit in einer ruhigen Position in der Fundamenta ruht.
I. Act
II. Act

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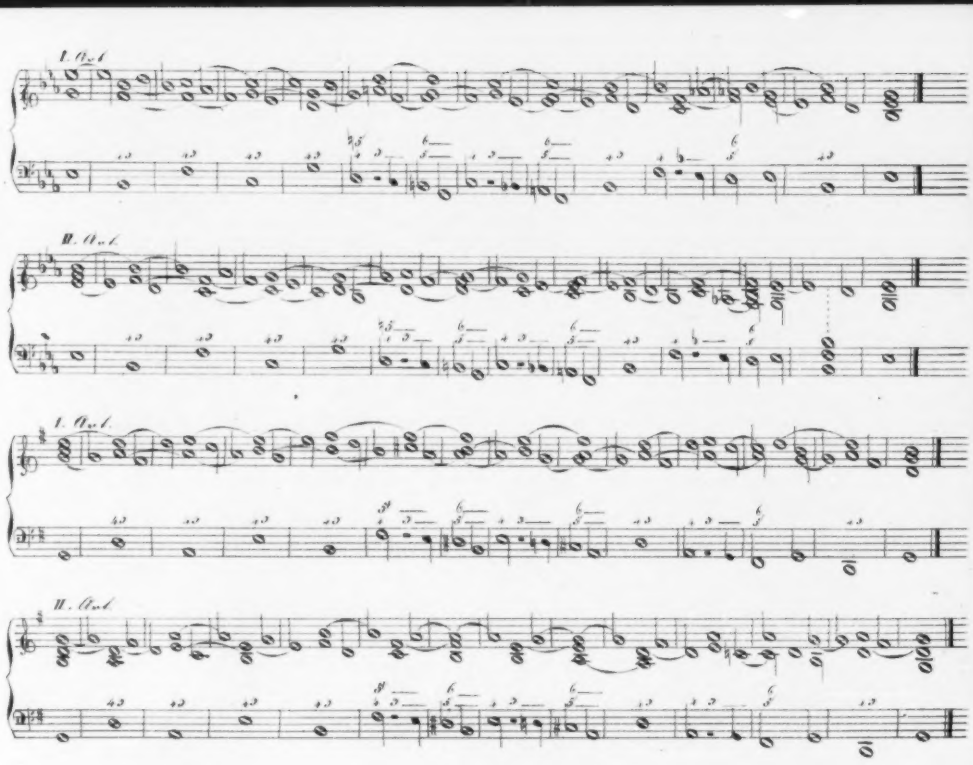
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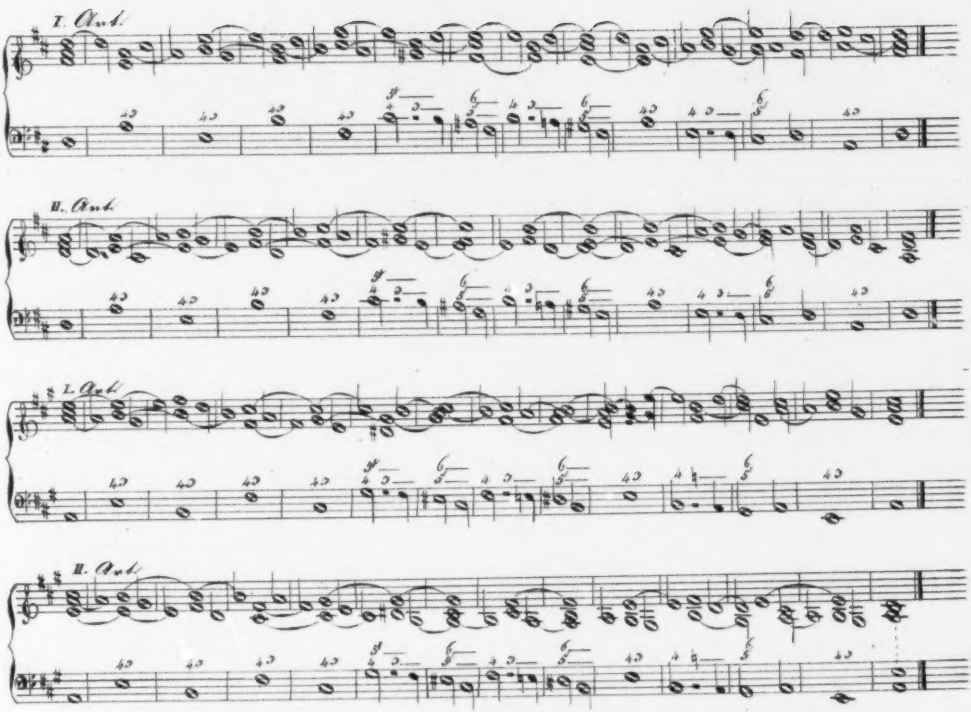
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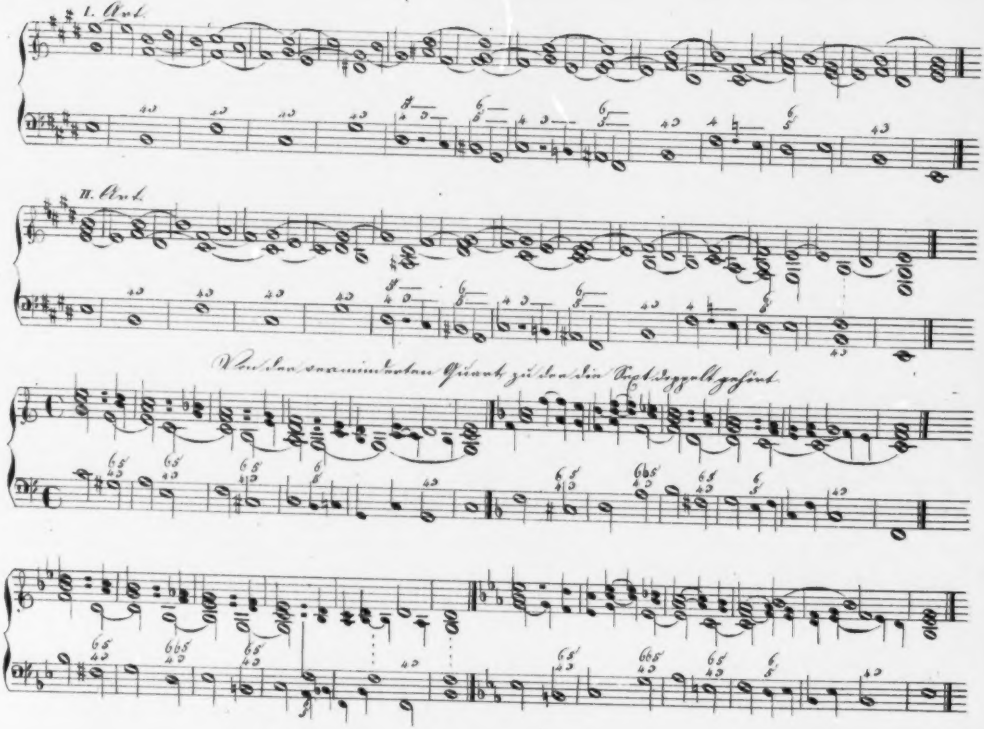
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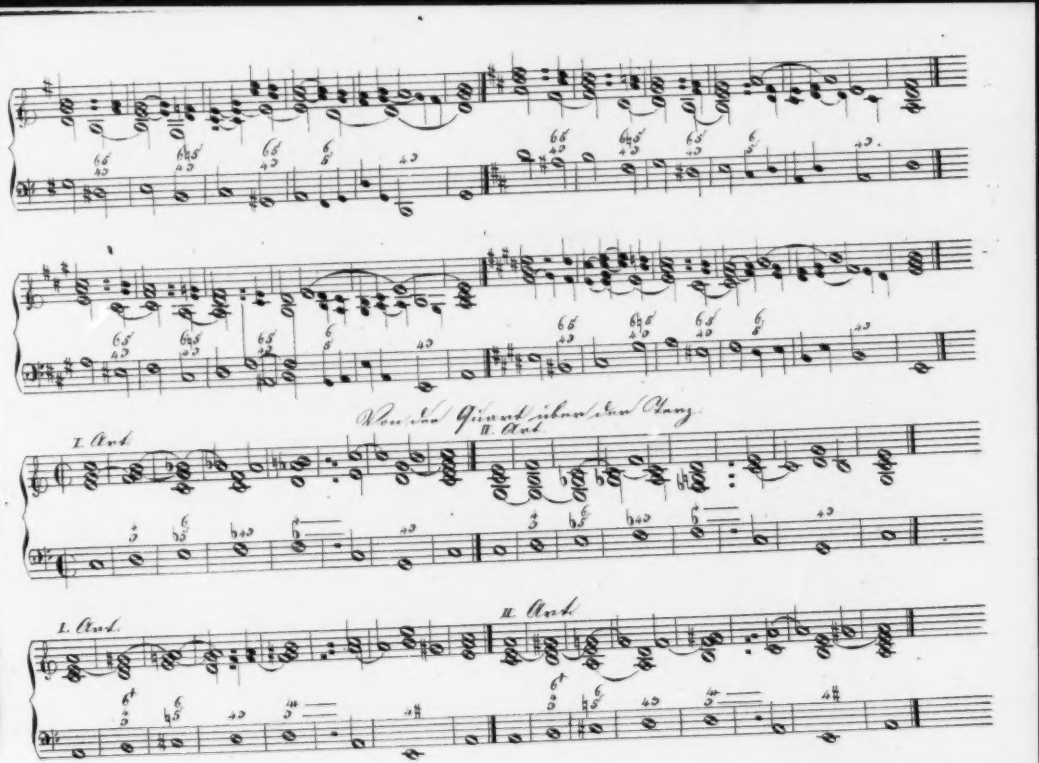
Rondeau Gravement jusques au Chant
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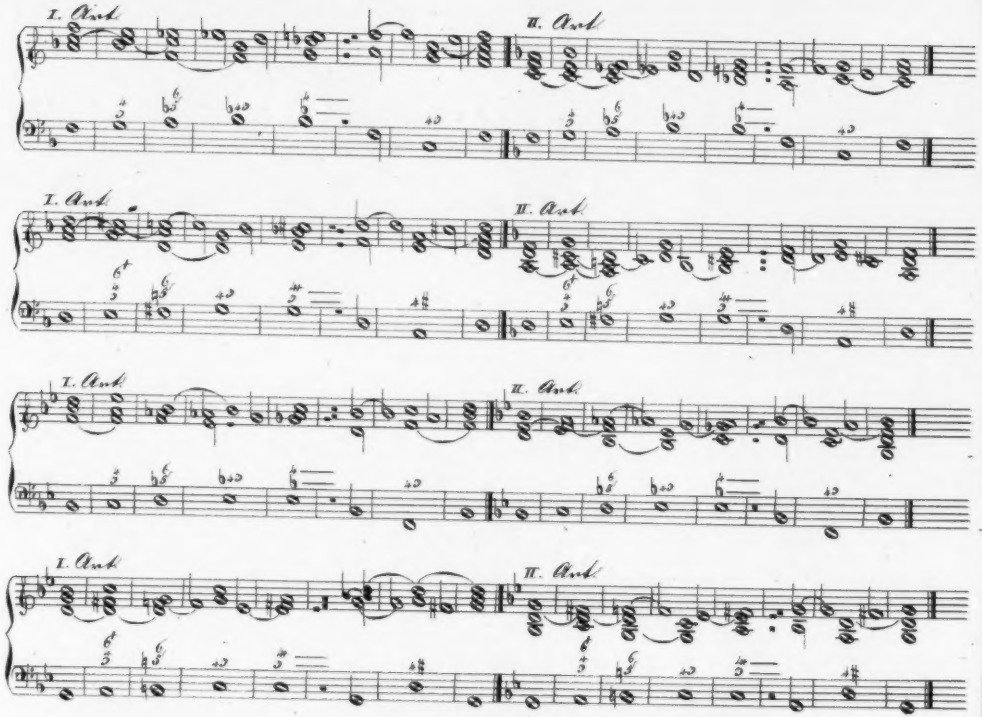
II. Ant.
I. Ant.
II. Ant.

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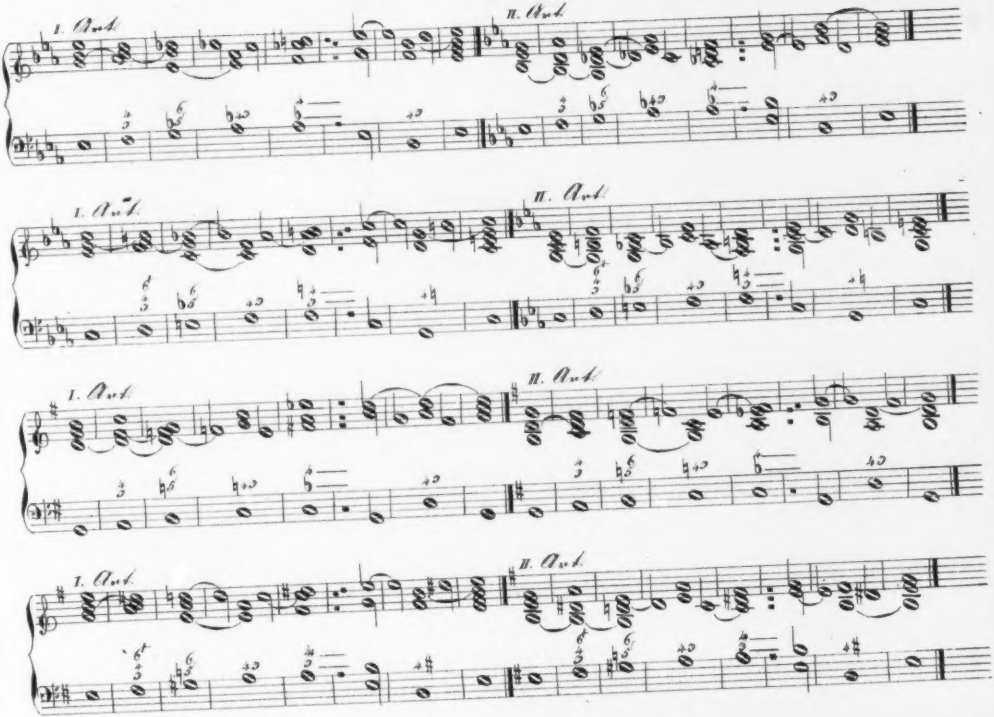
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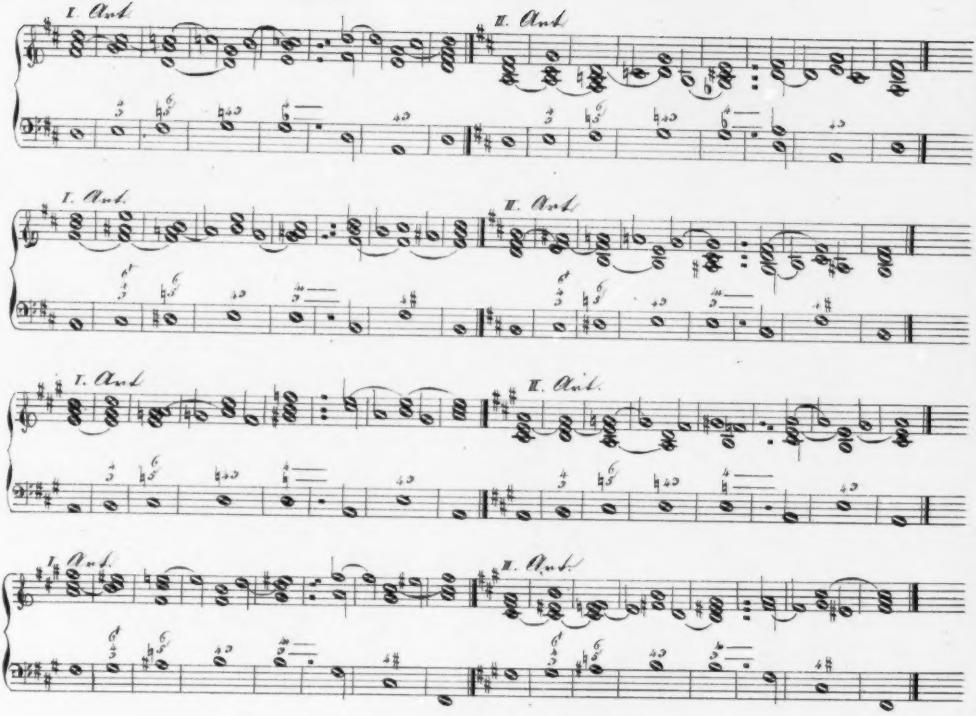
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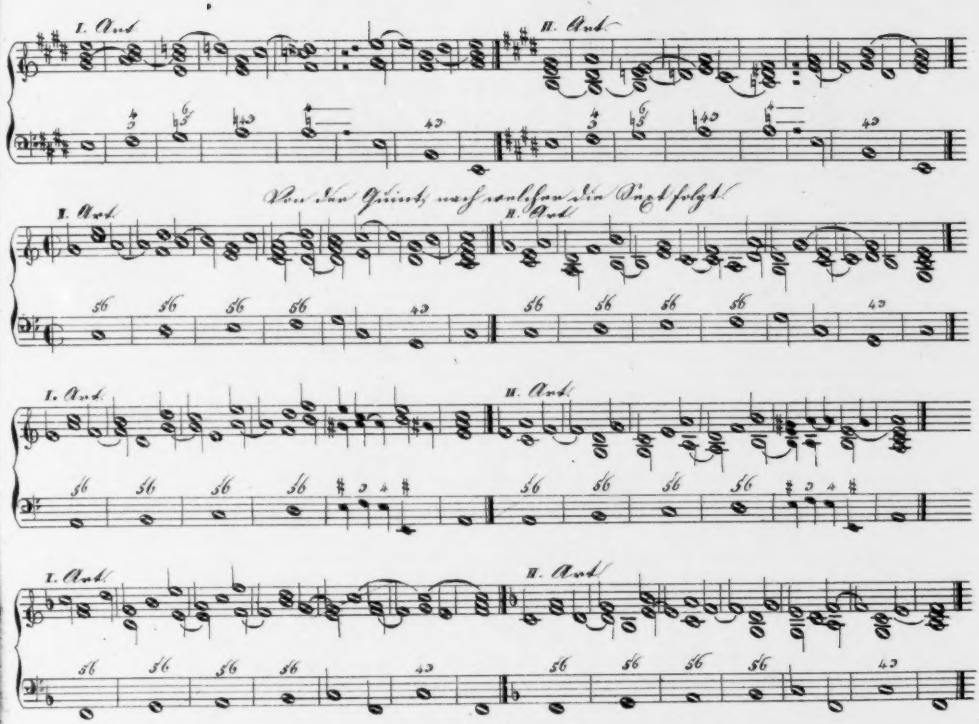
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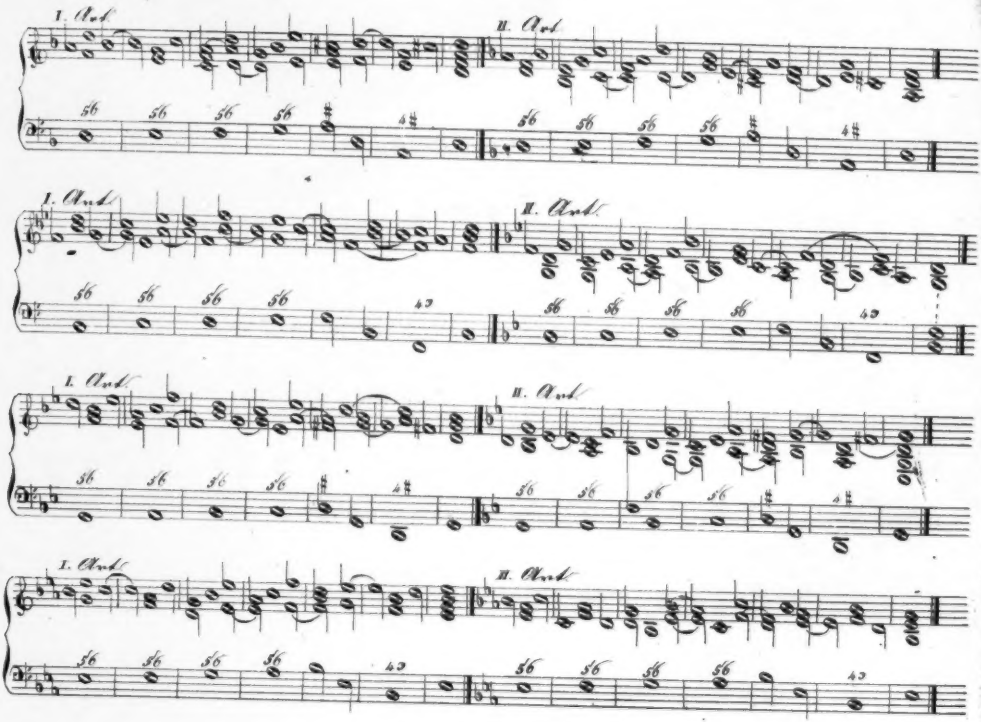
Von hier Quintz auf sonlsfon die Orgel folgt.

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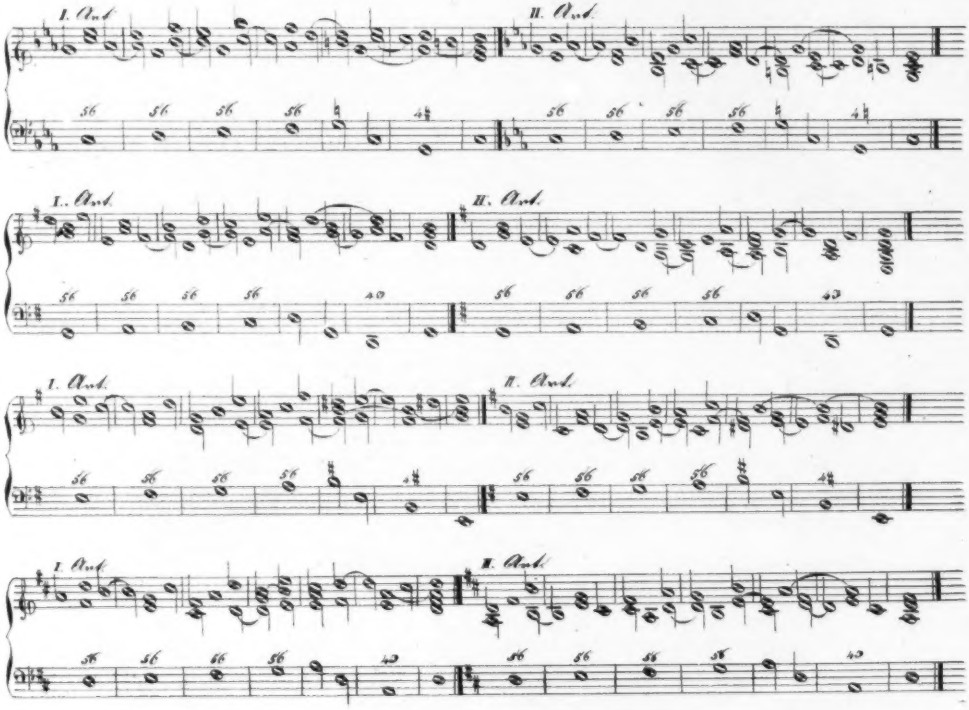
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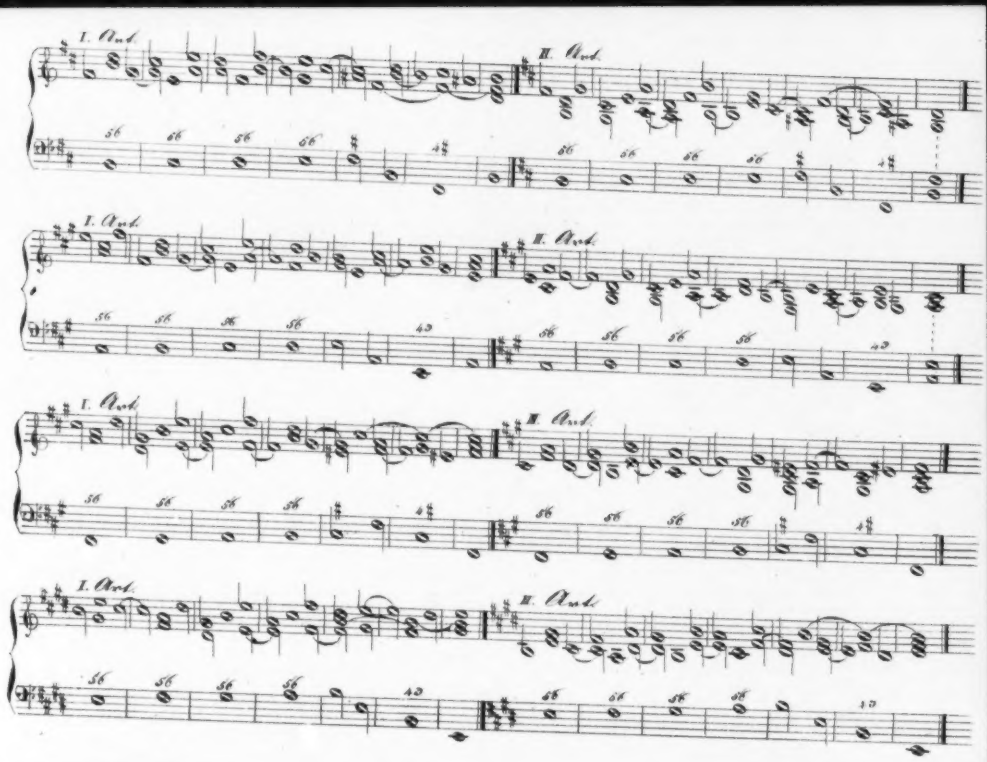
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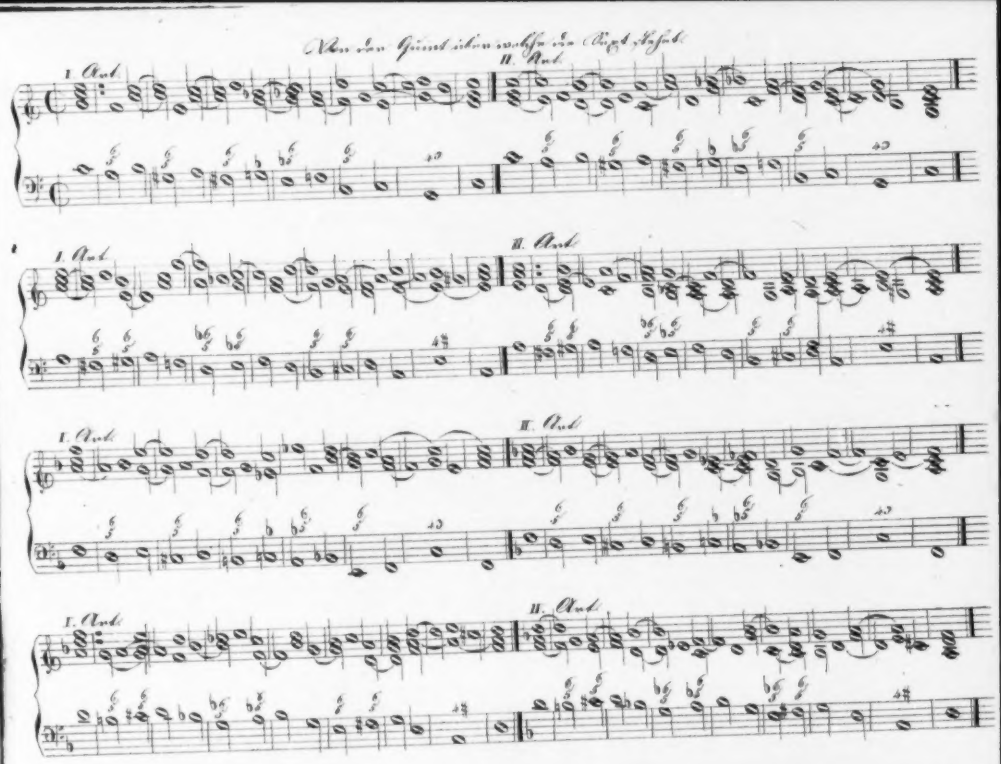
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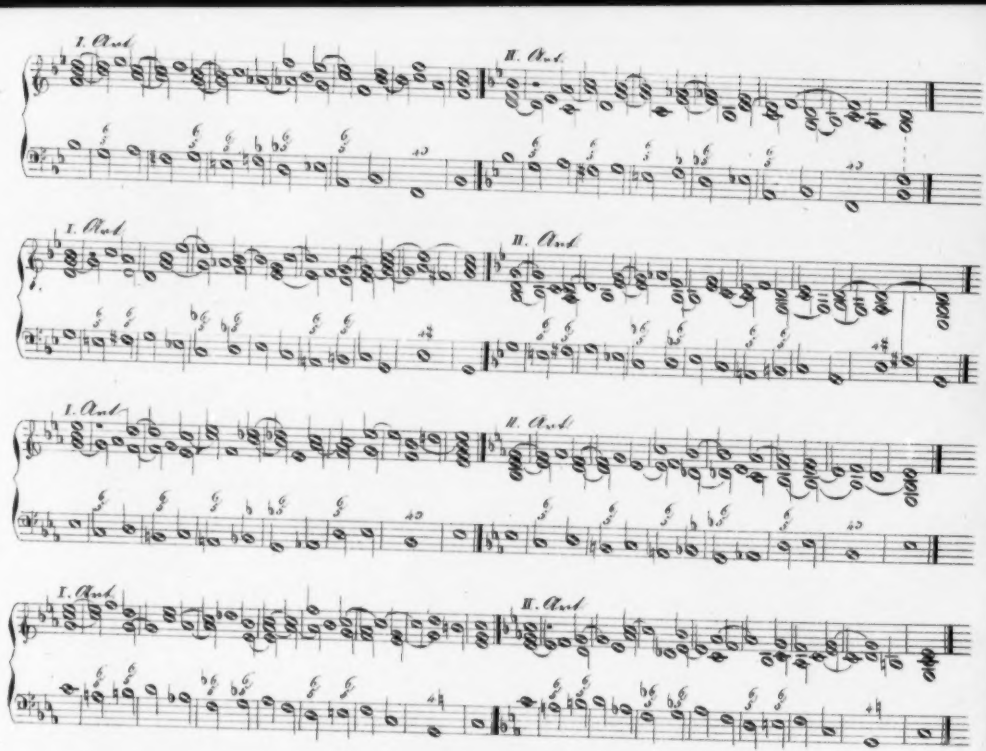
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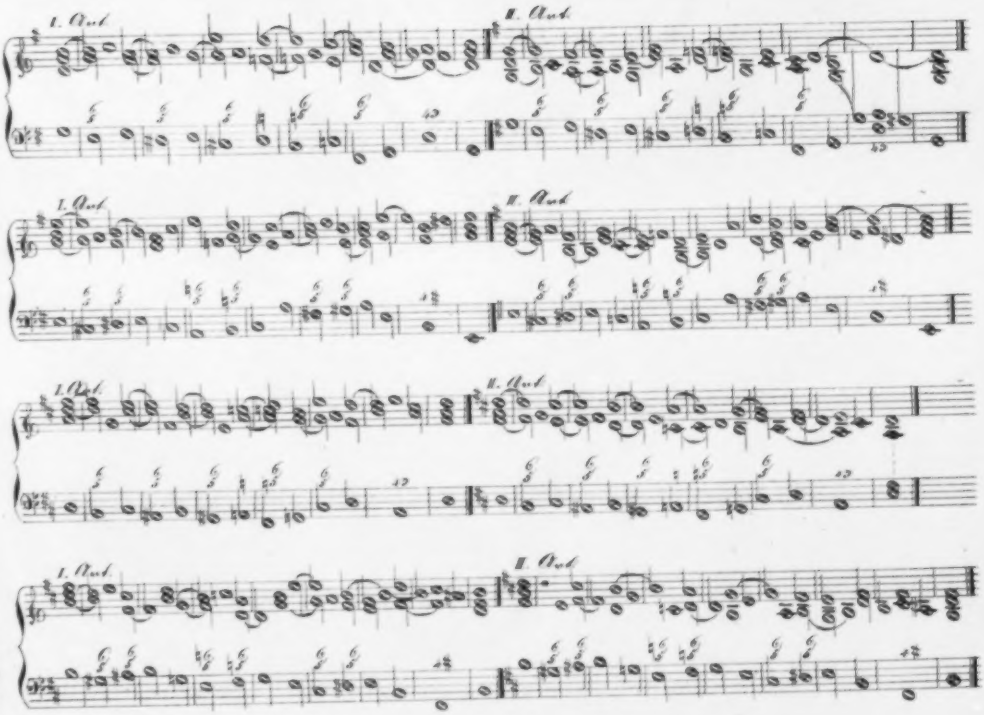
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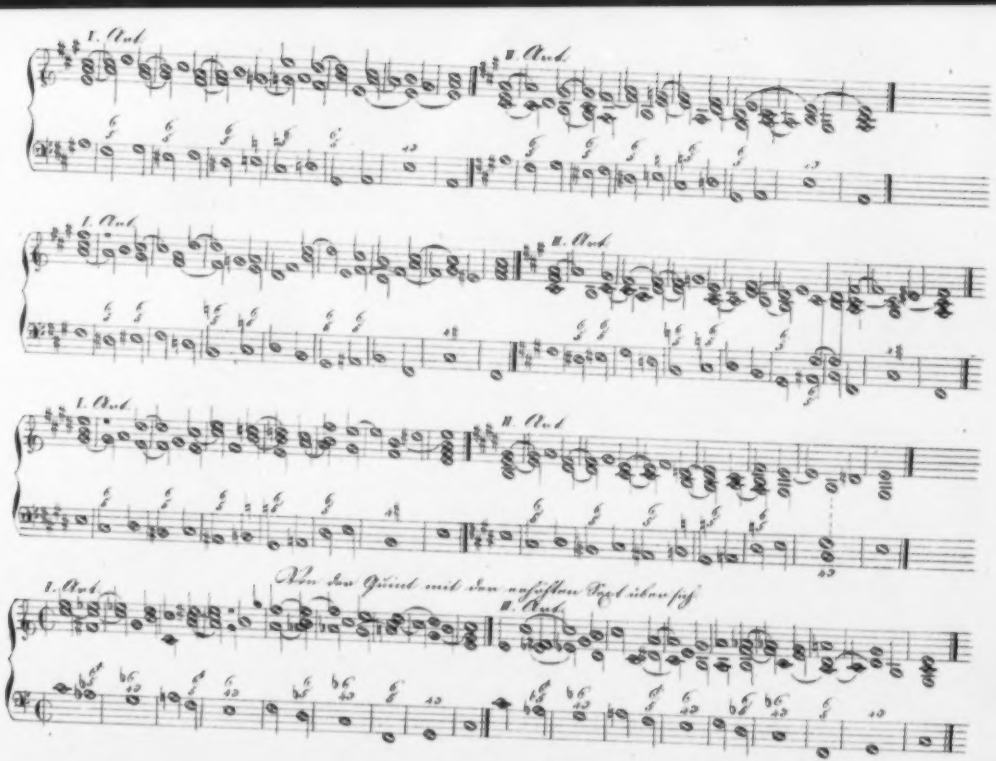
I. Orch.
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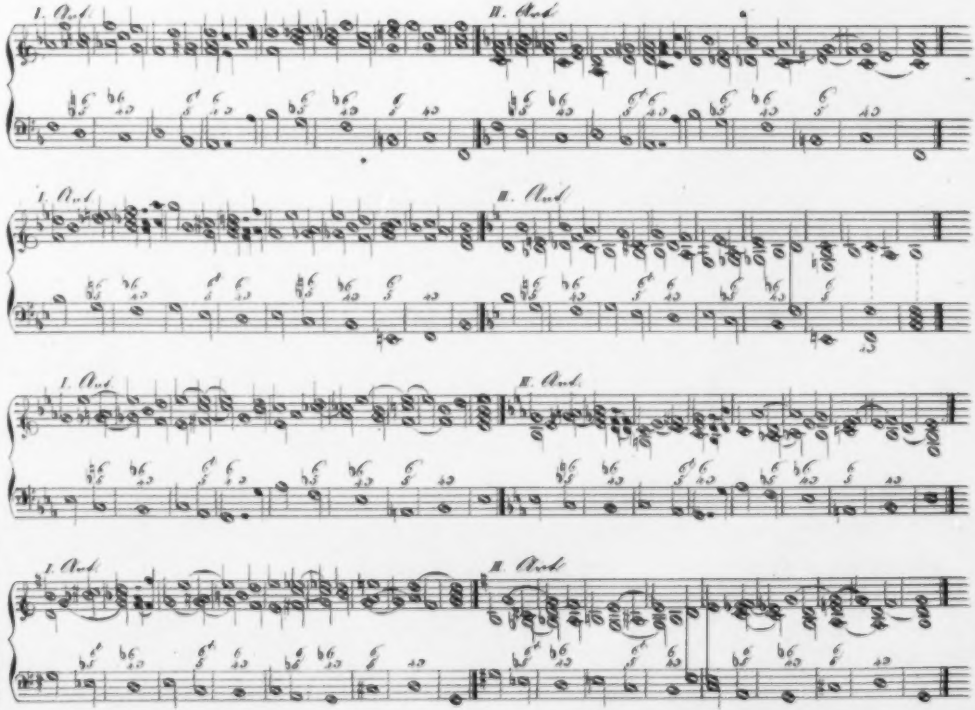
Von der Quint mit der rechten Hand über sie
II. Orch.

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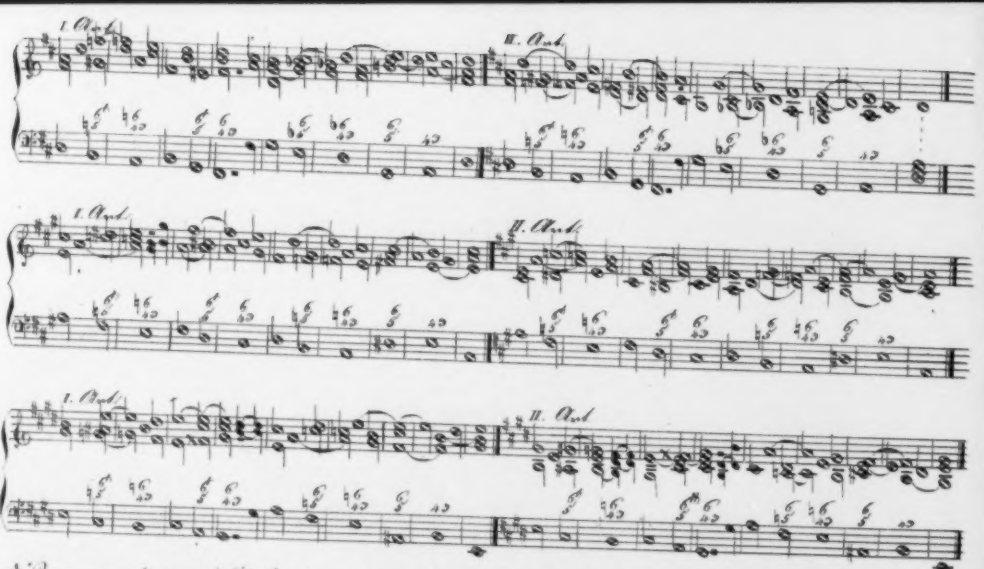
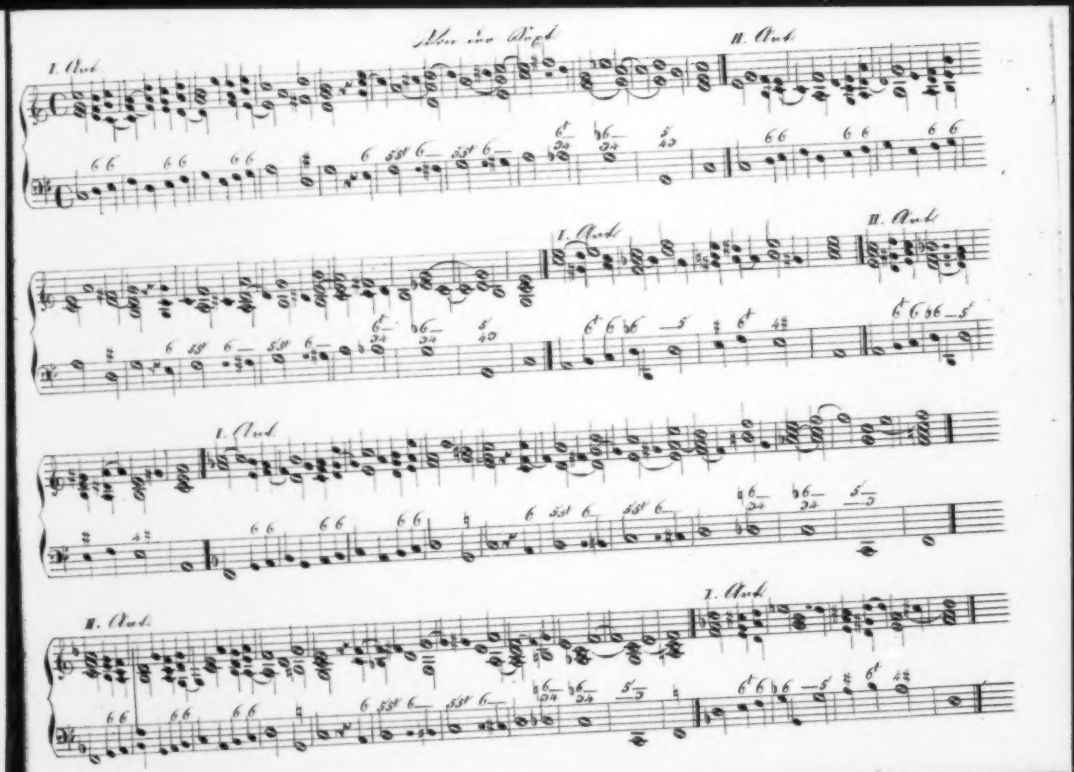
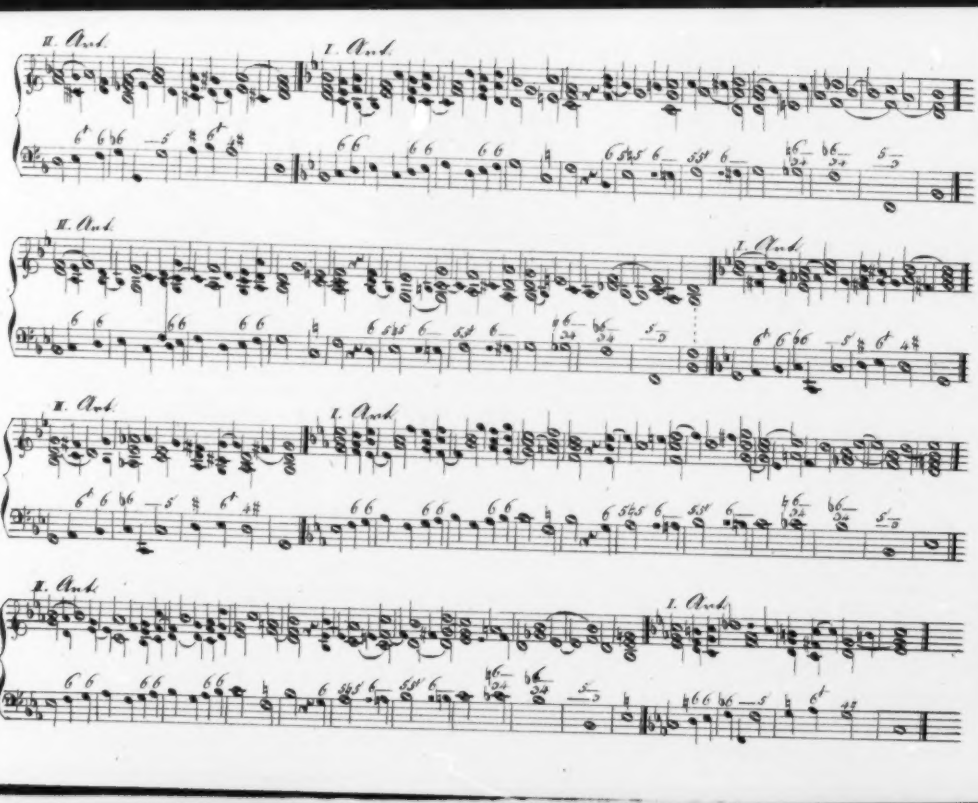

N.° Zwey neue aber zwey falsche Intervallen nach einander mit der vorigen Hand oder gegen die linke um die Hand zu spielen, ist gebräuchlich sonderlich. Wird aber eine neue oder alterirende Quint gemacht, so ist 2 ganze Töne und 1 halben gerade Tone bis fest z. B. c – g oder a – e oder e – b. Eine falsche Quint hingegen ist die, welche in 2 ganzen und 2 geraden halben Tönen bis fest z. B. cis – g. a – es.

N.° Man pflegt auch manchmal so gar die Quint zu verändern, um einen sonderbaren Accord hervorzubringen.

N.° Eine hingegen die Sexte wird zur übelklingenden Quint die Ursache und Grund genommen.

N.° Eine falsche und neue Quint stehen gegen sich mit einander, besonders wenn die neue Quint sich in die falsche chromatisch mengt.

Adagio
I. Acc.
II. Acc.
I. Acc.
II. Acc.
I. Acc.
II. Acc.
I. Acc.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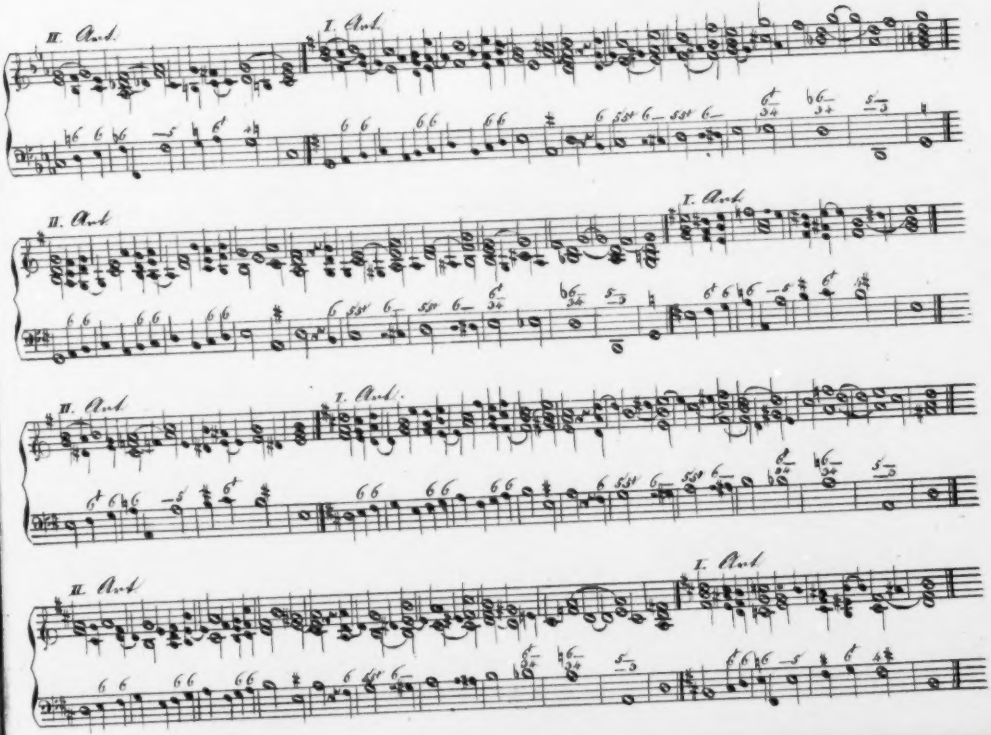
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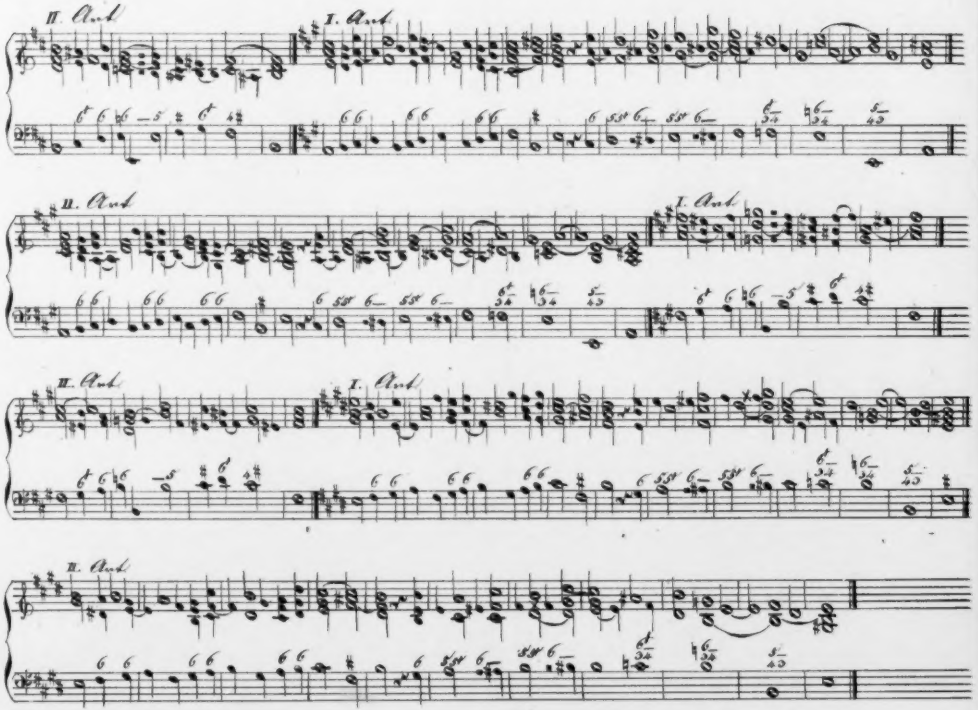
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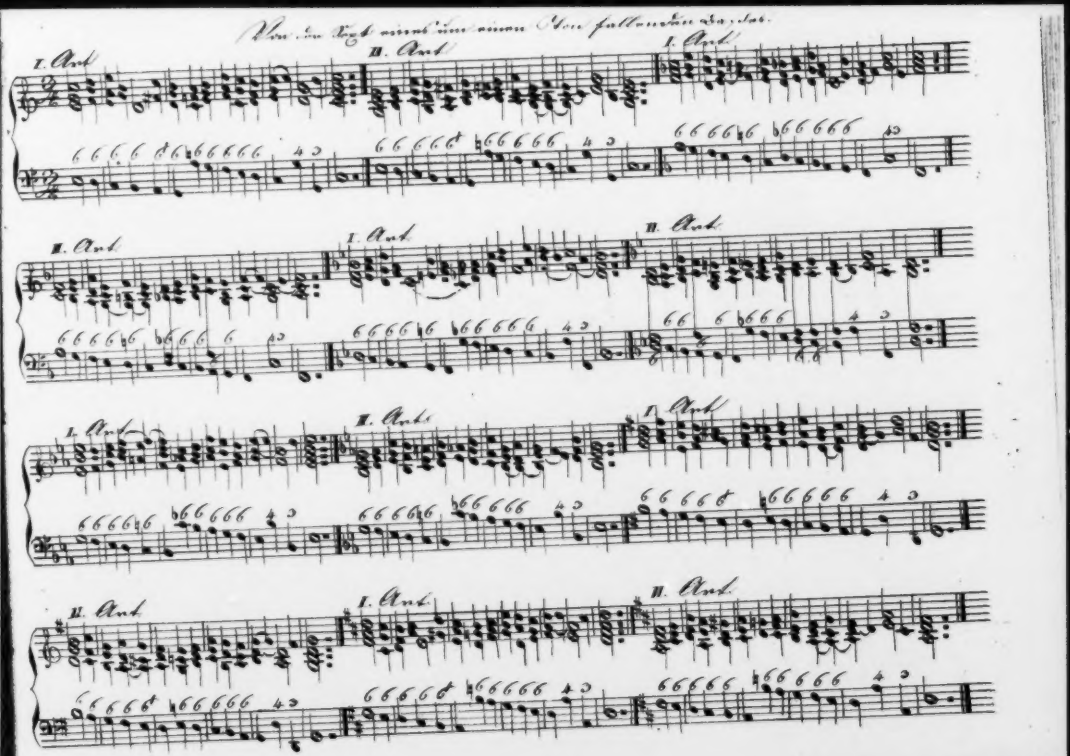
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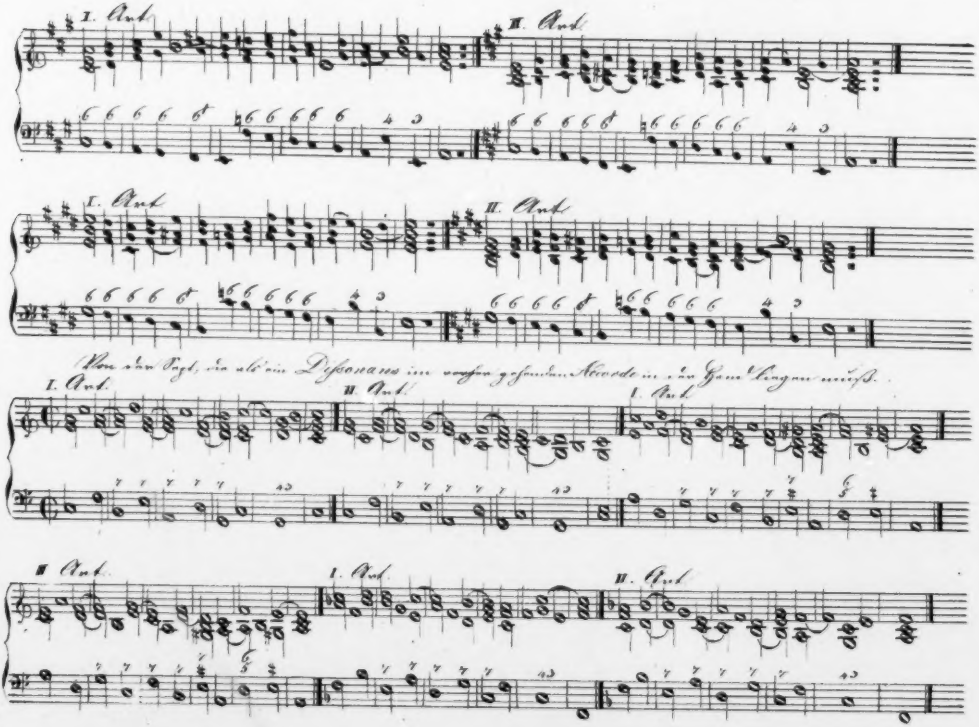
II. Ant.


I. Aut.
II. Aut.
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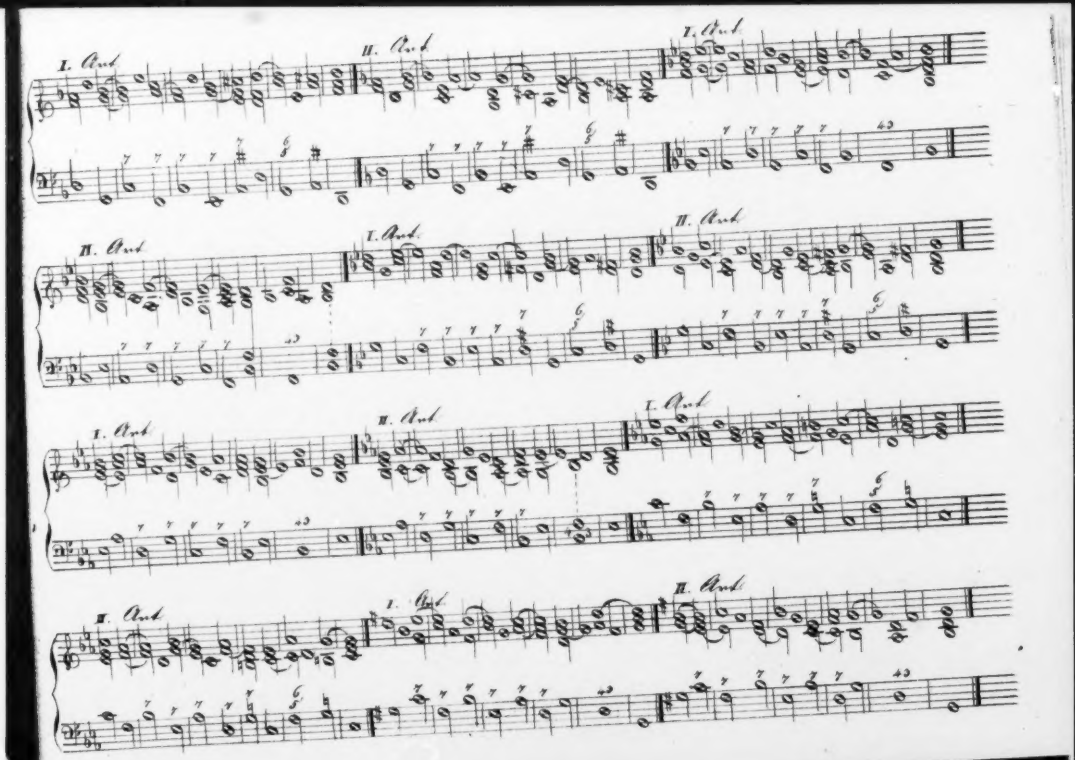
II. Aut.
Wenn eben Dept. da als ein Dissonanz im vorigen gefundenen Accorde in den Ton Dingen muß.
I. Aut.
II. Aut.
I. Aut.
II. Aut.
I. Aut.
II. Aut.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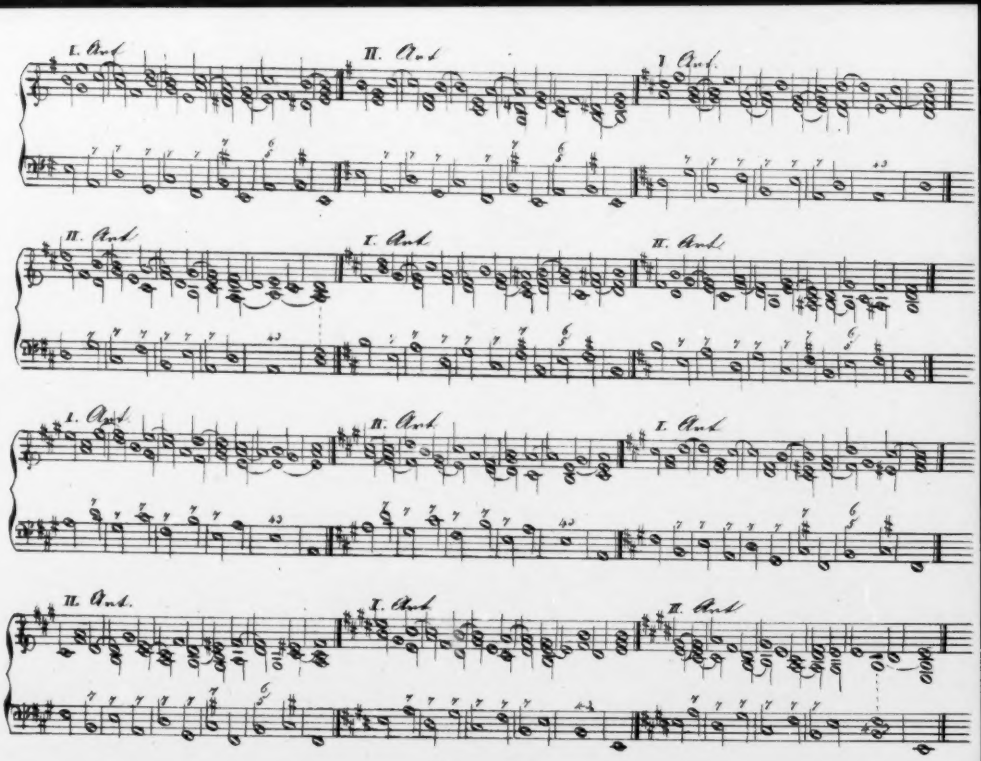
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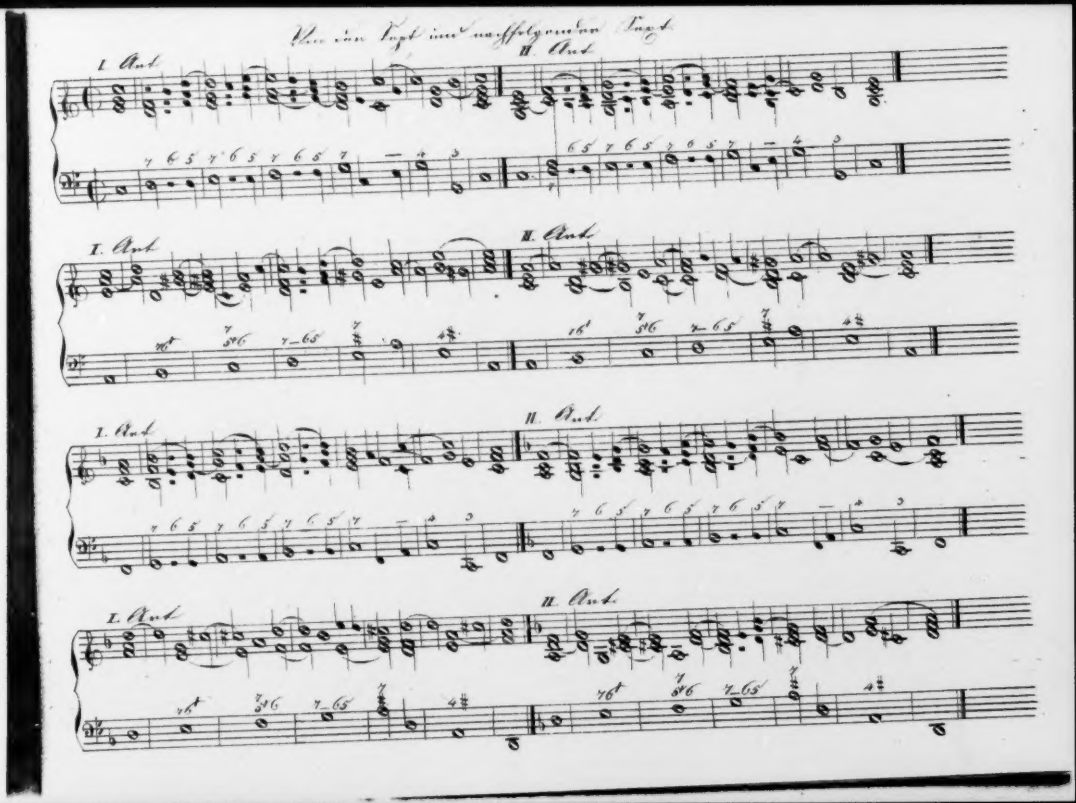
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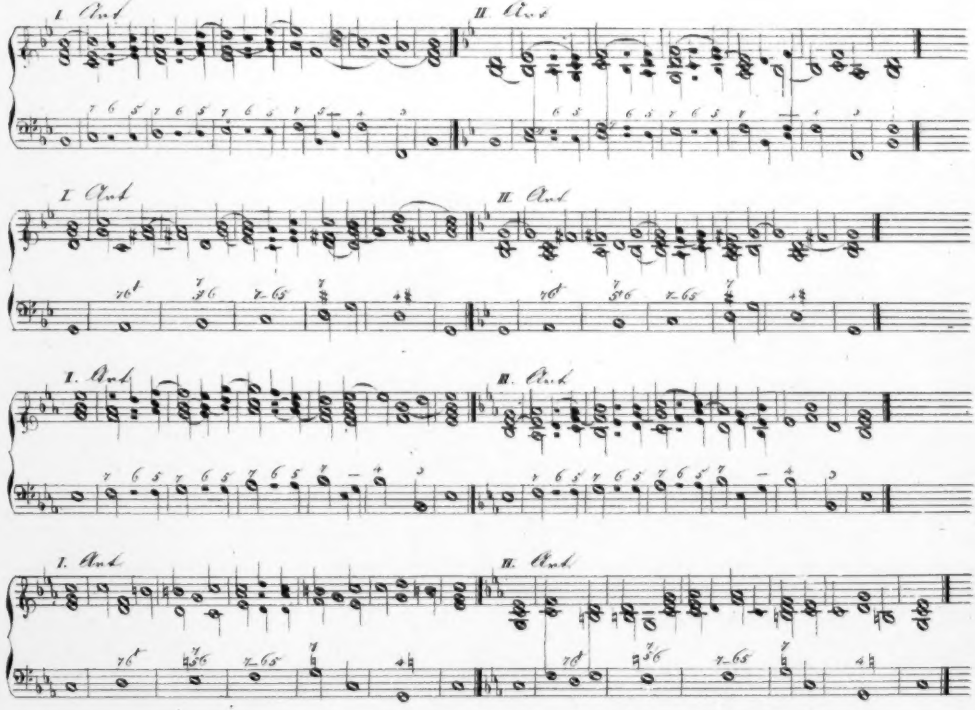
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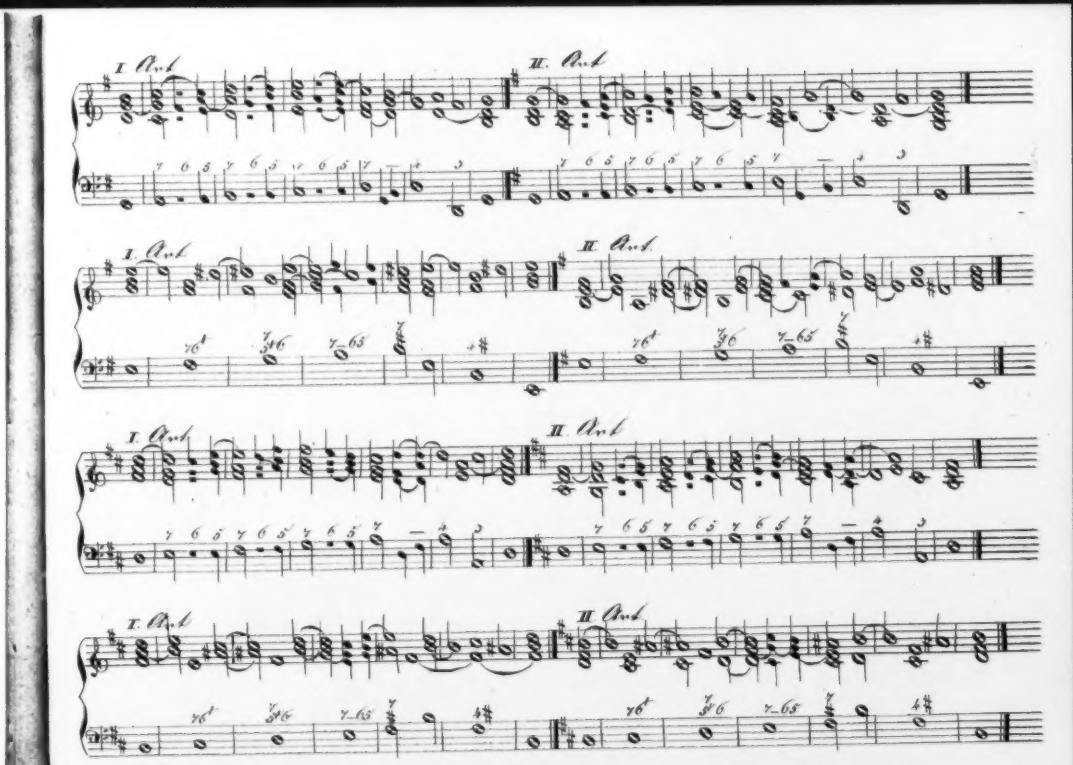
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II. Vl.
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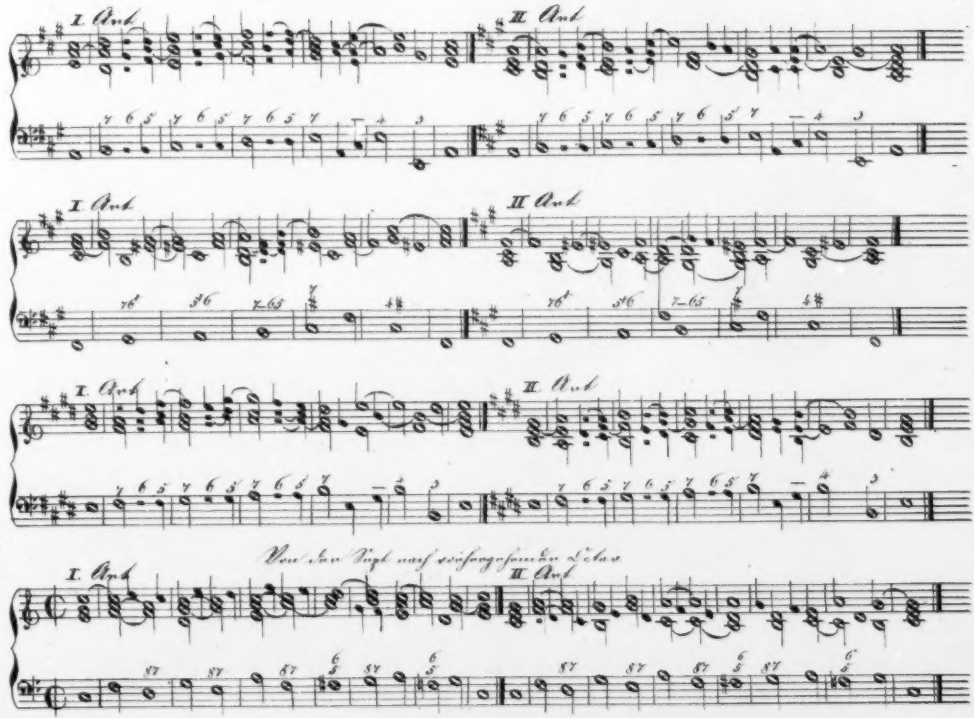
II. Vl.

I. Aud.
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II. Aud.
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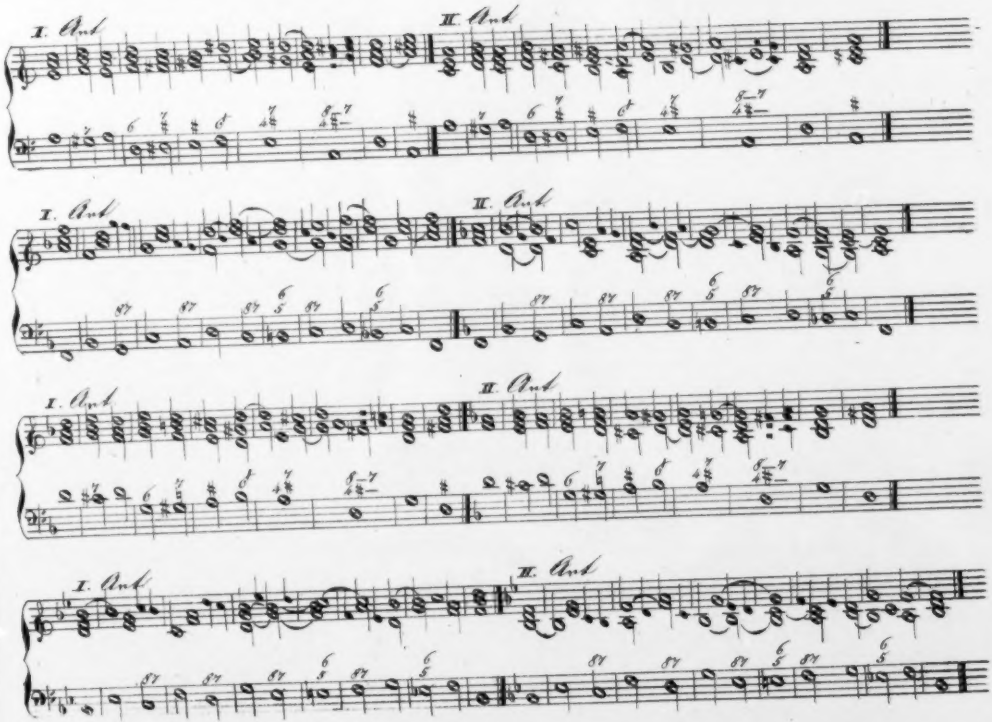
Von der Vigl auf zweifogefuchte Lelas
I. Aud.
II. Aud.

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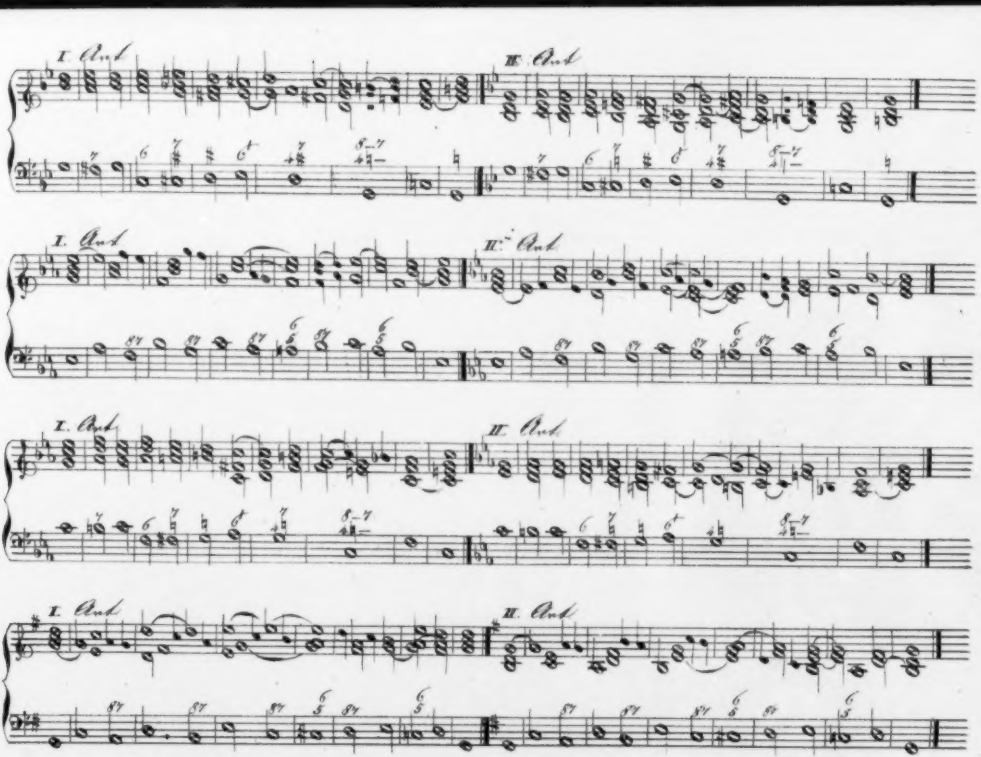
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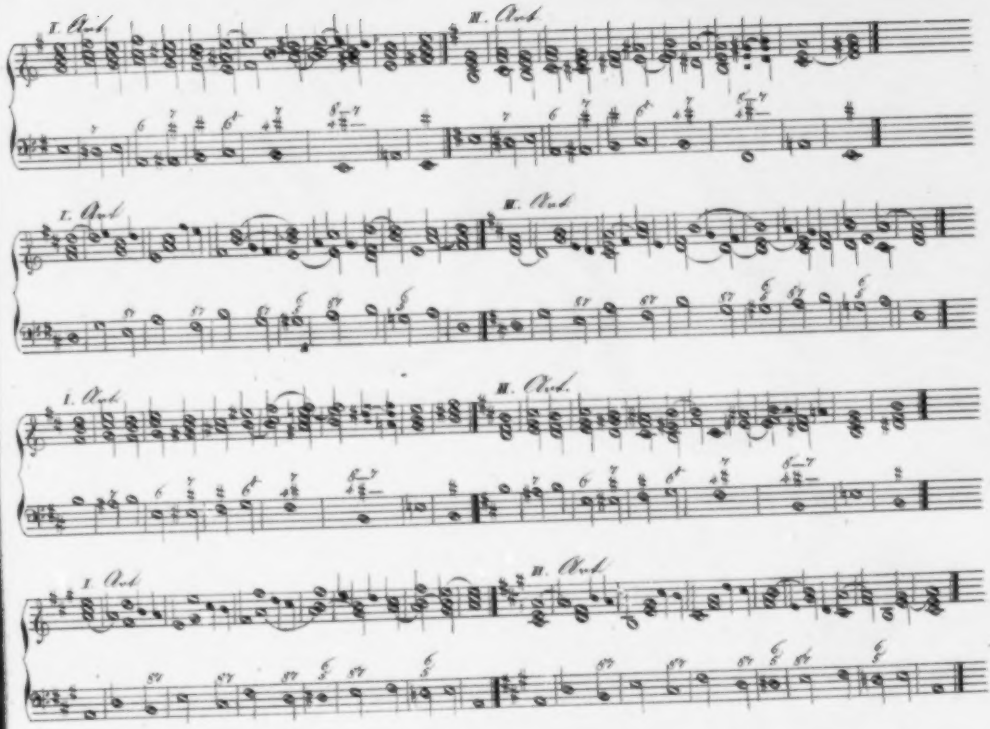
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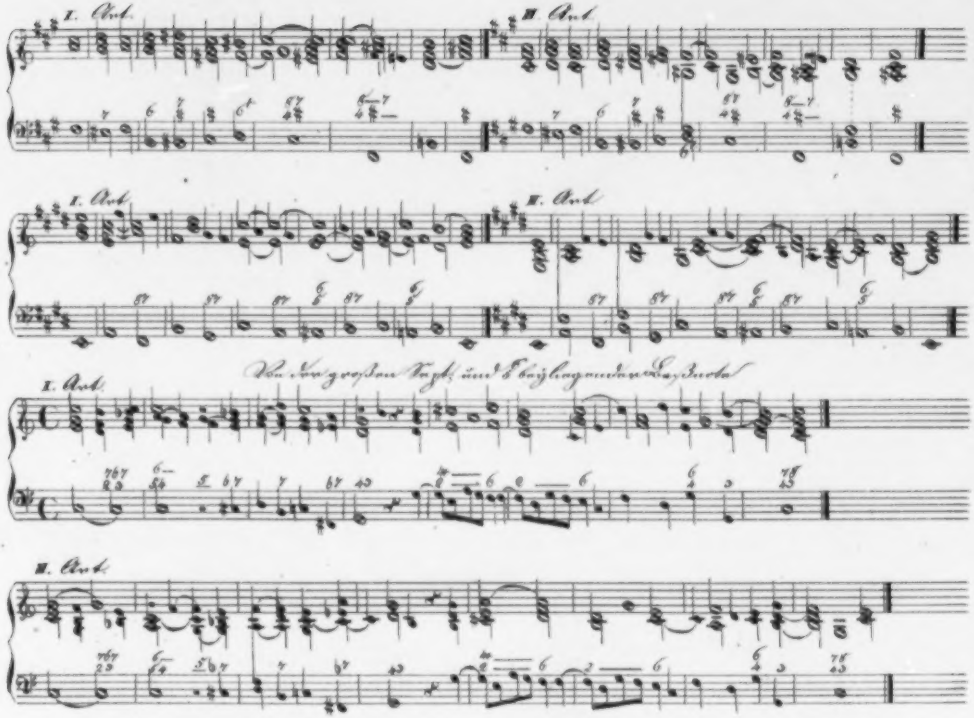
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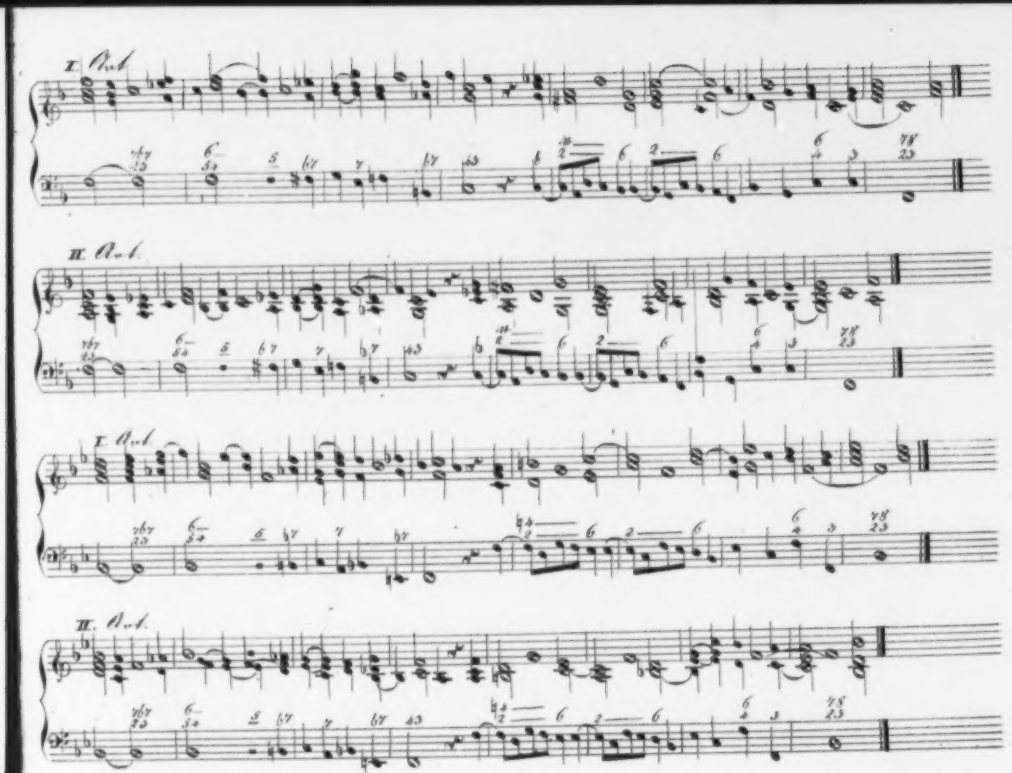
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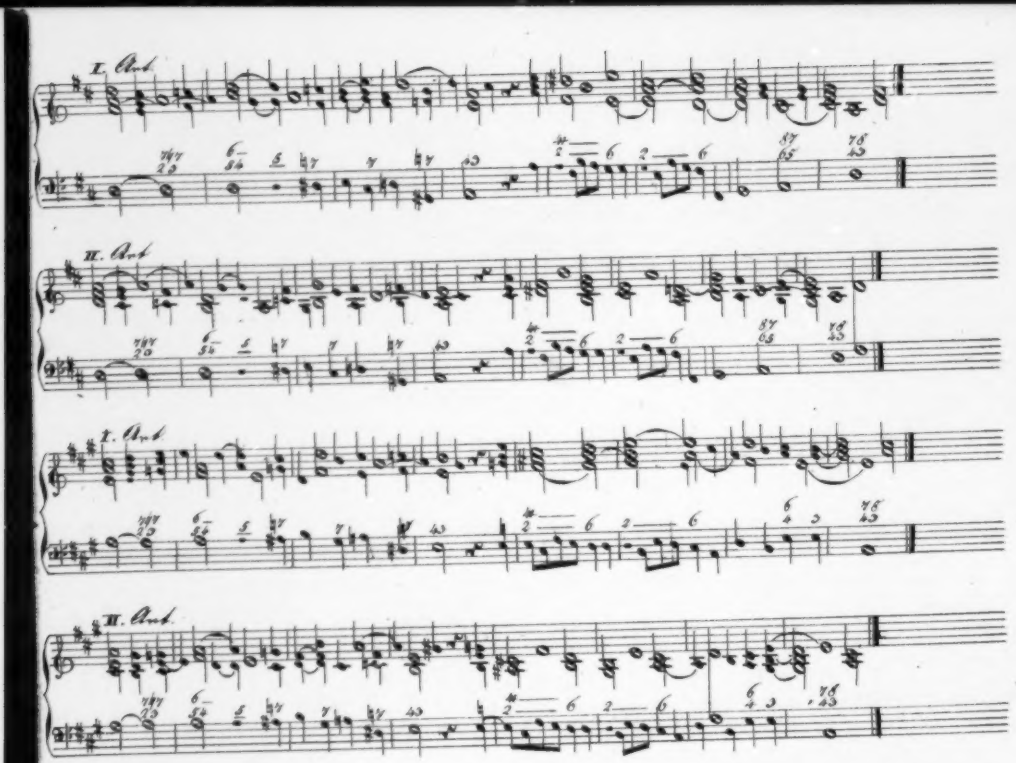
I. And.

II. And.

I. And.

II. And.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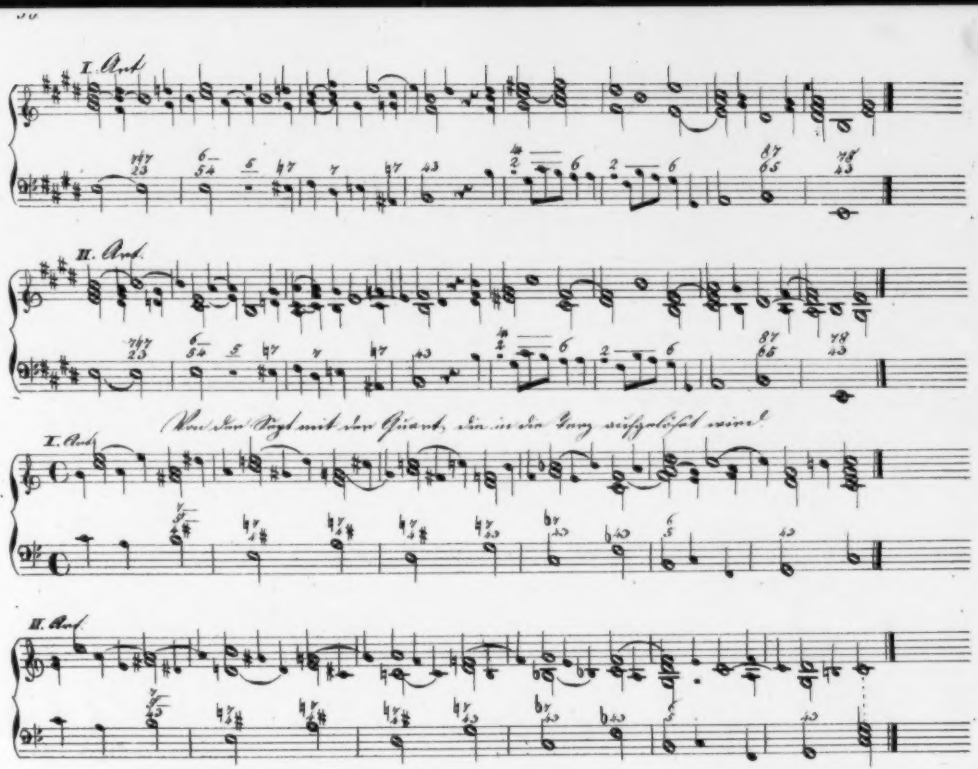
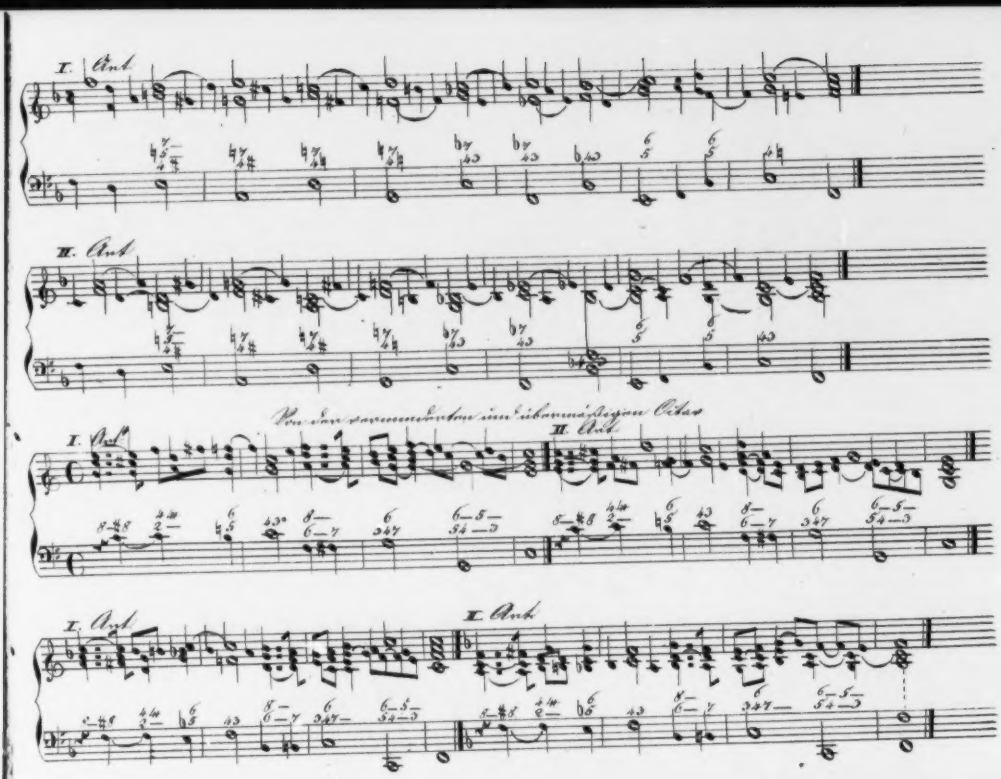

I. Orch.
II. Orch.
(Nun der Vogel mit der Gitarre, die in die Erde eingegraben wird)
I. Orch.
II. Orch.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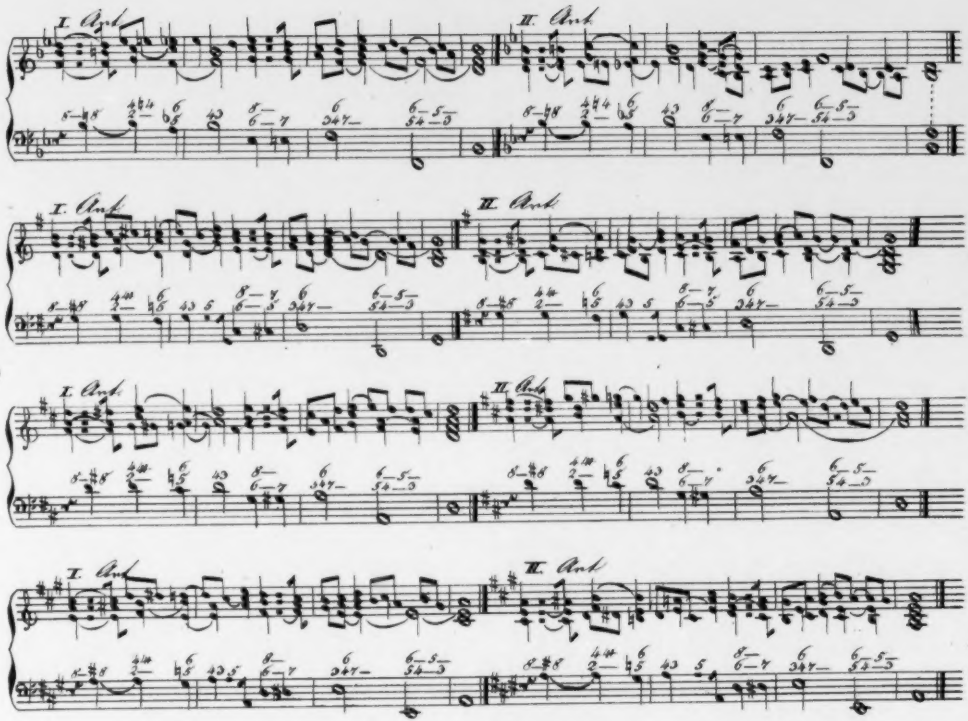
II. Ant.
Von den versammelten im siebenmäßigen Takt
I. Ant.
II. Ant.
I. Ant.
II. Ant.

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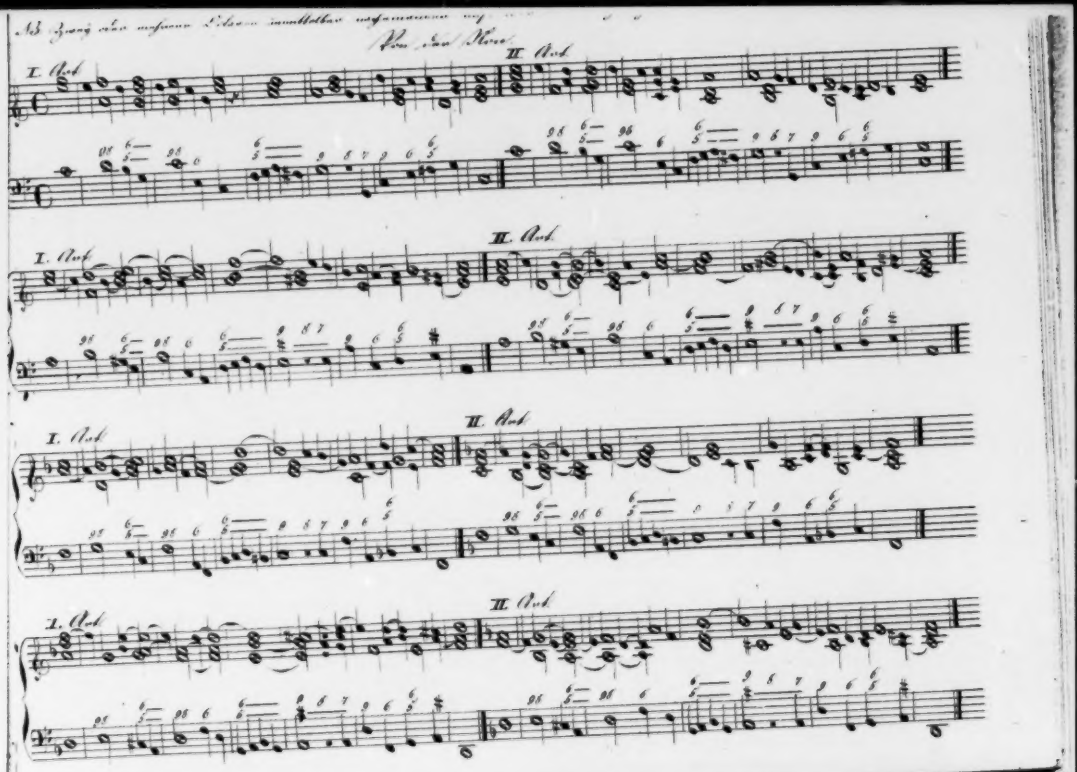
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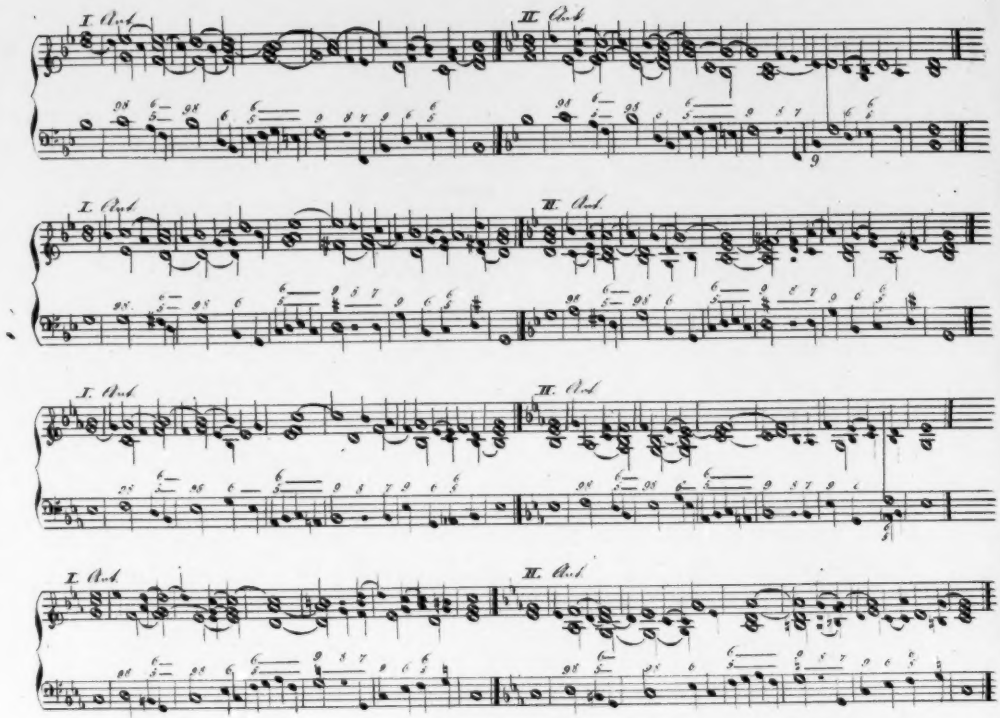
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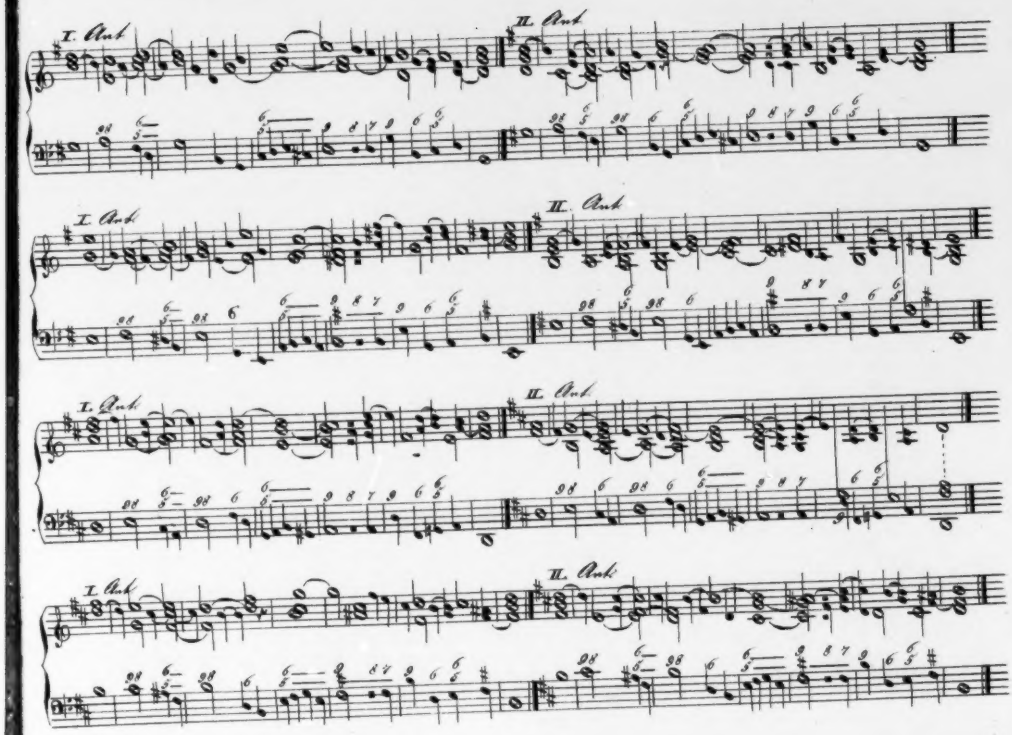
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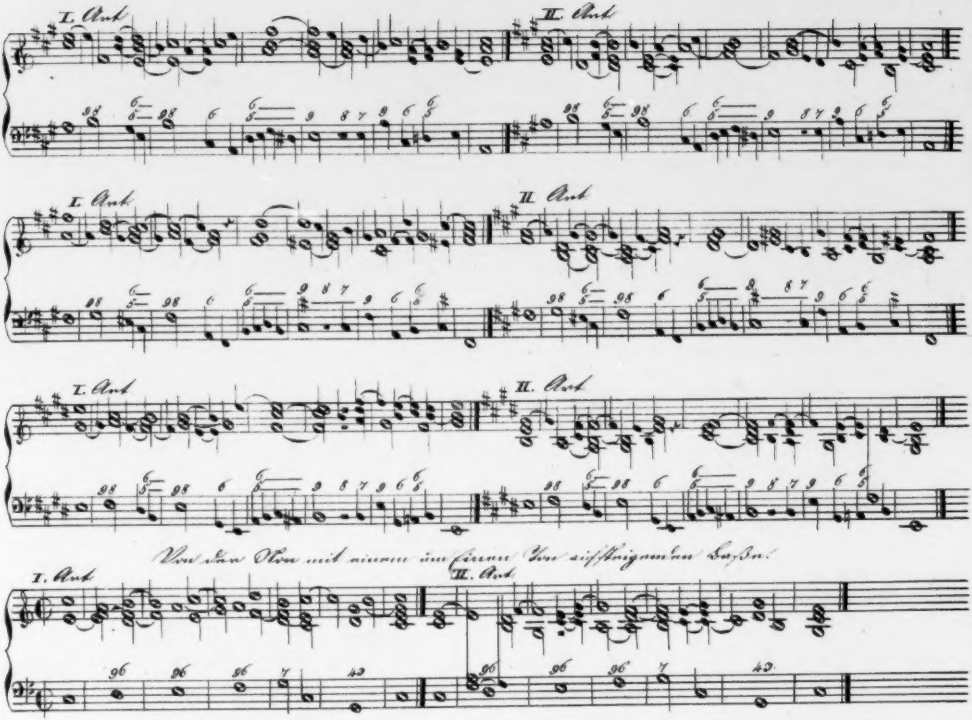
I. Arch.
II. Arch.
I. Arch.
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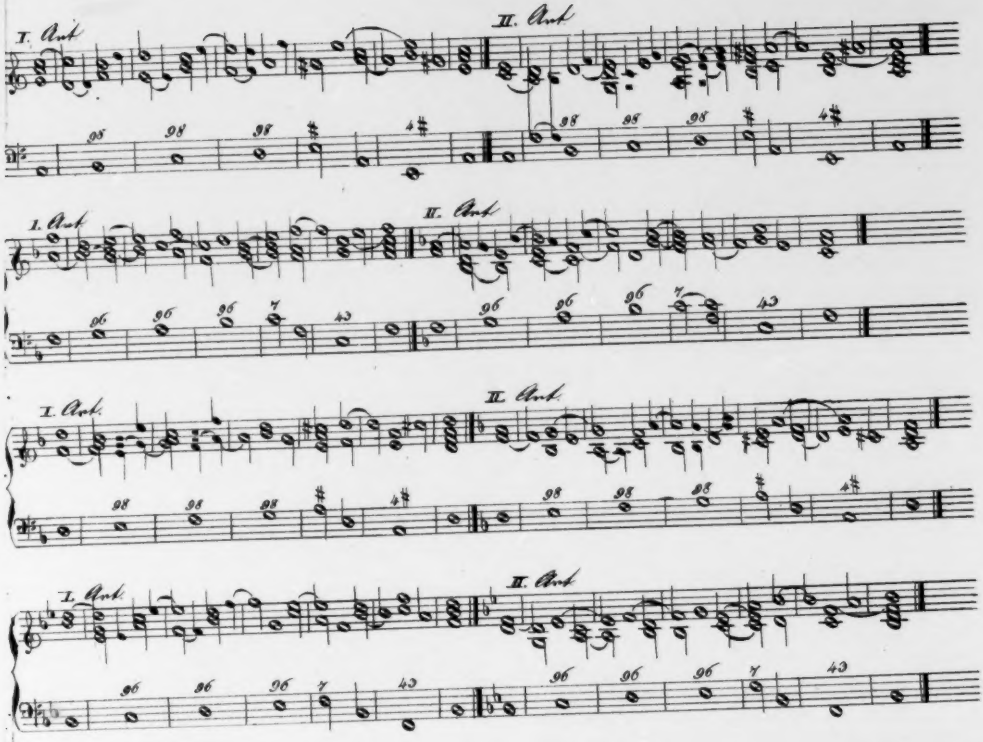
I. Arch.
II. Arch.
Von den Oboen mit einem anderen Paar stehenden Fagotten.
I. Arch.
II. Arch.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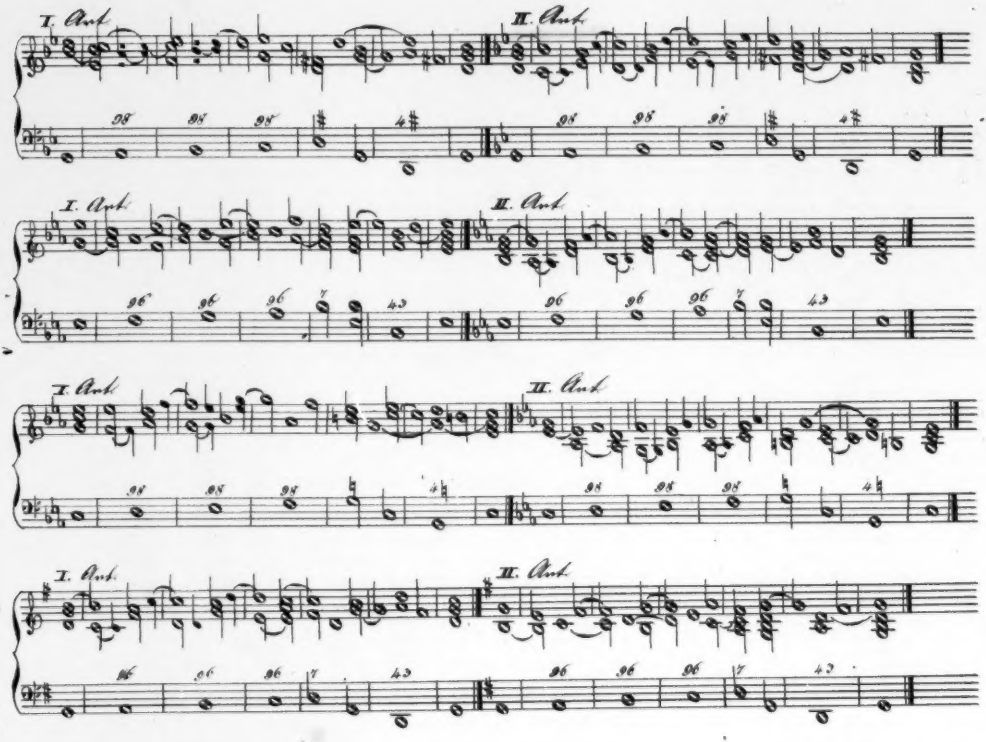
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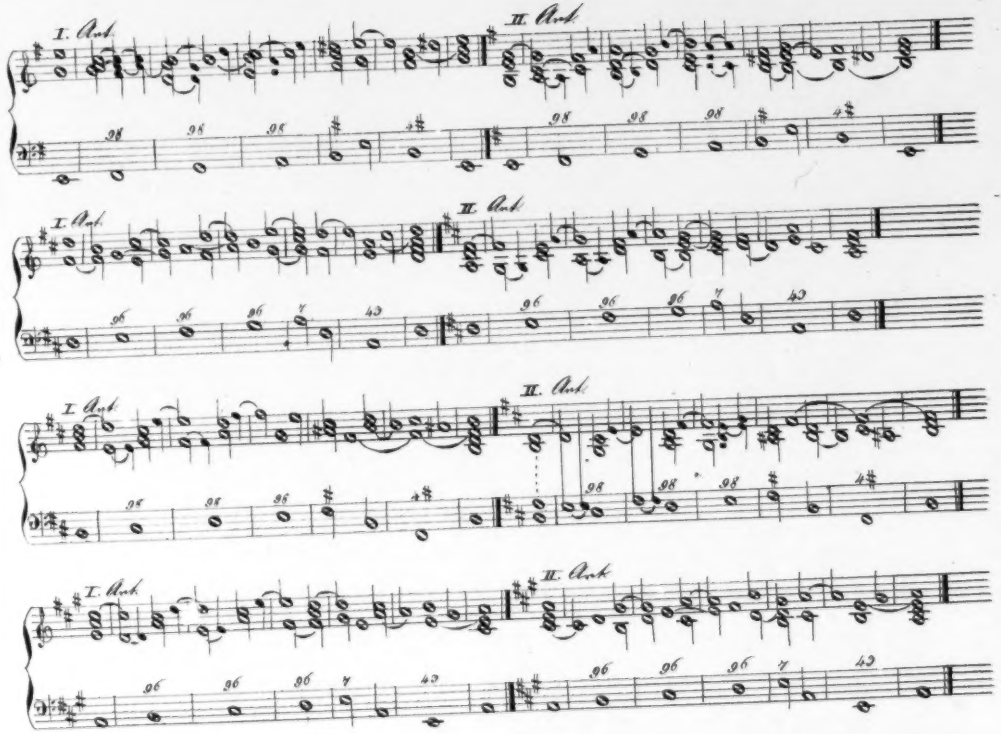
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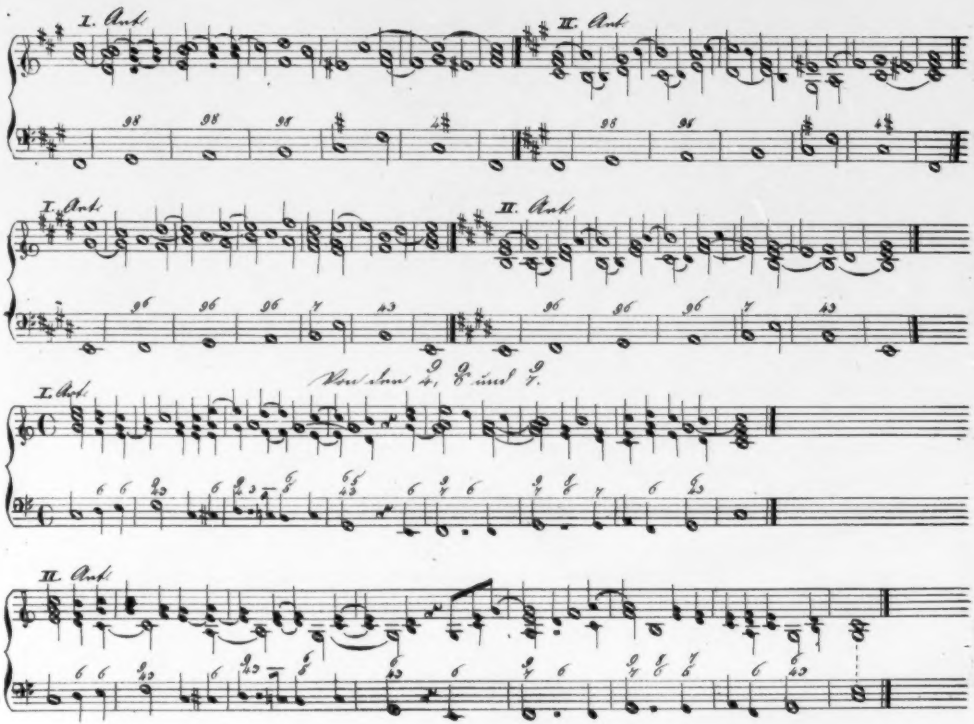
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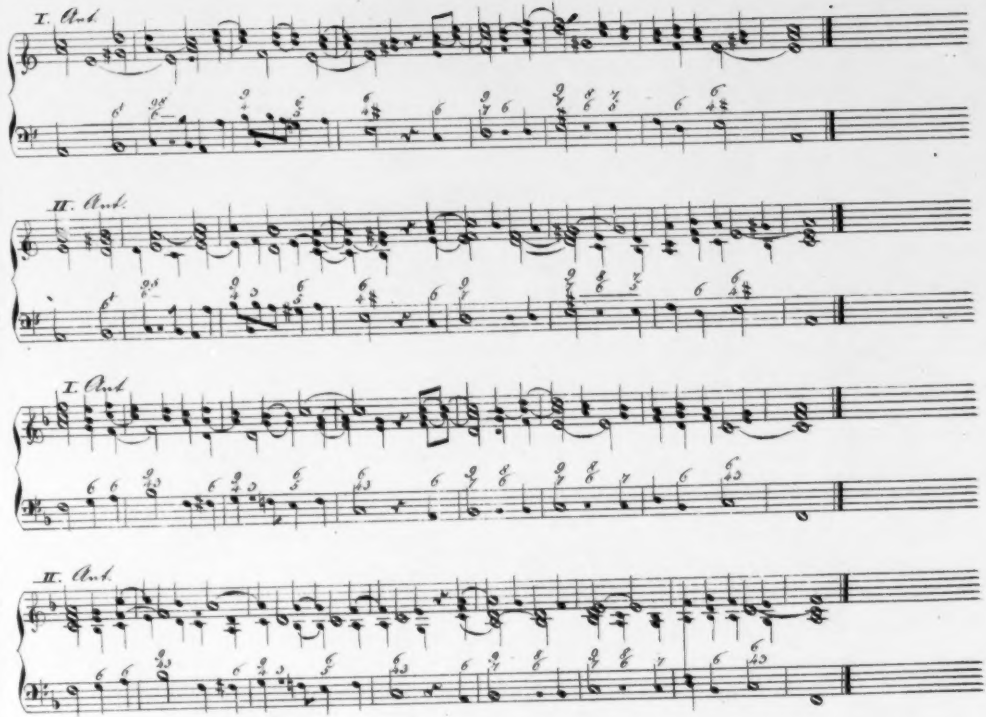
Variationen 4, 8 und 9.
II. Ant.

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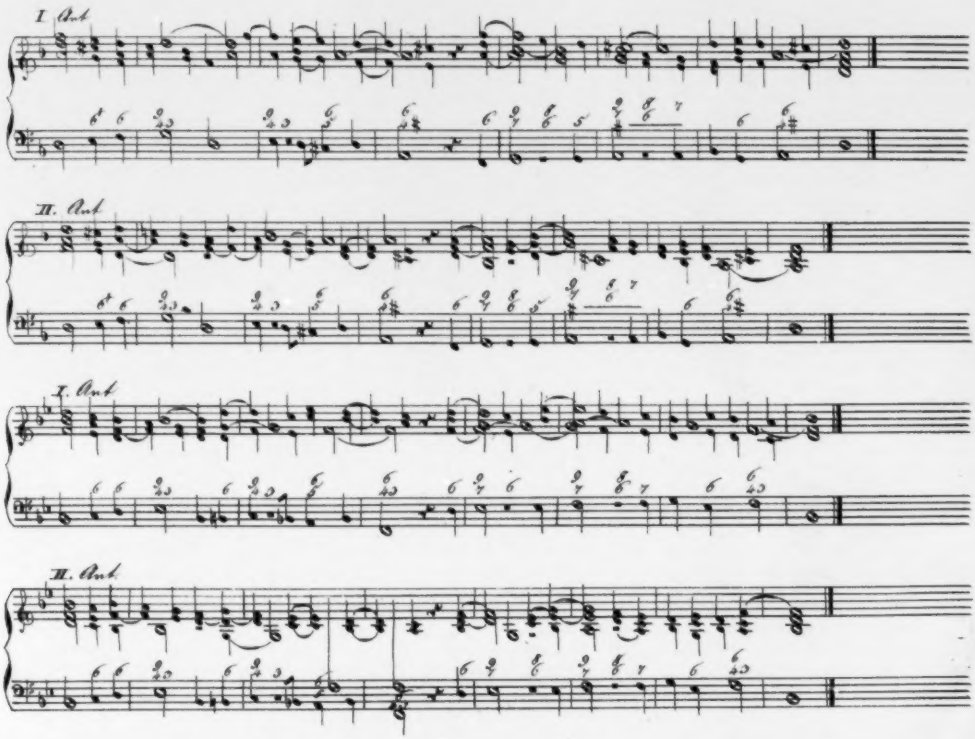
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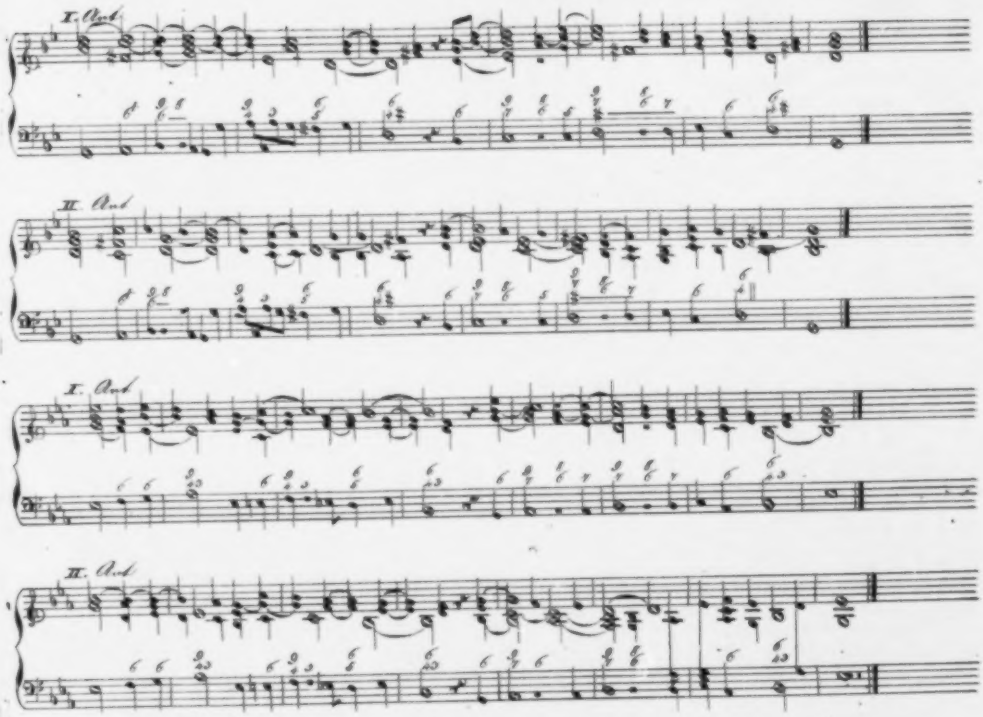
I. And.
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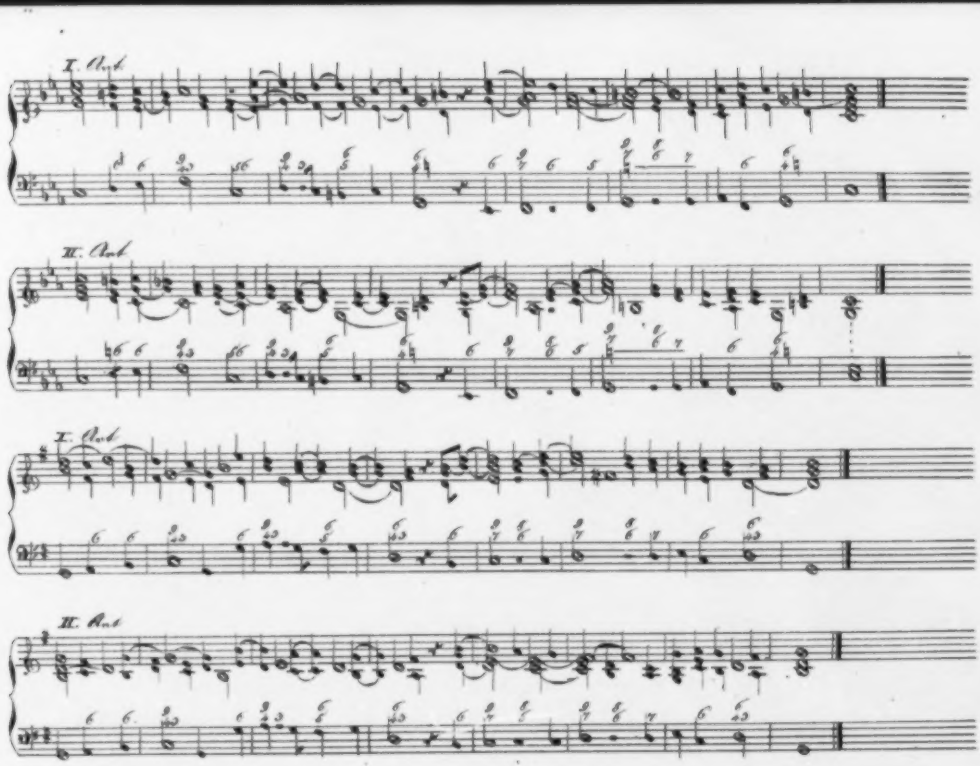
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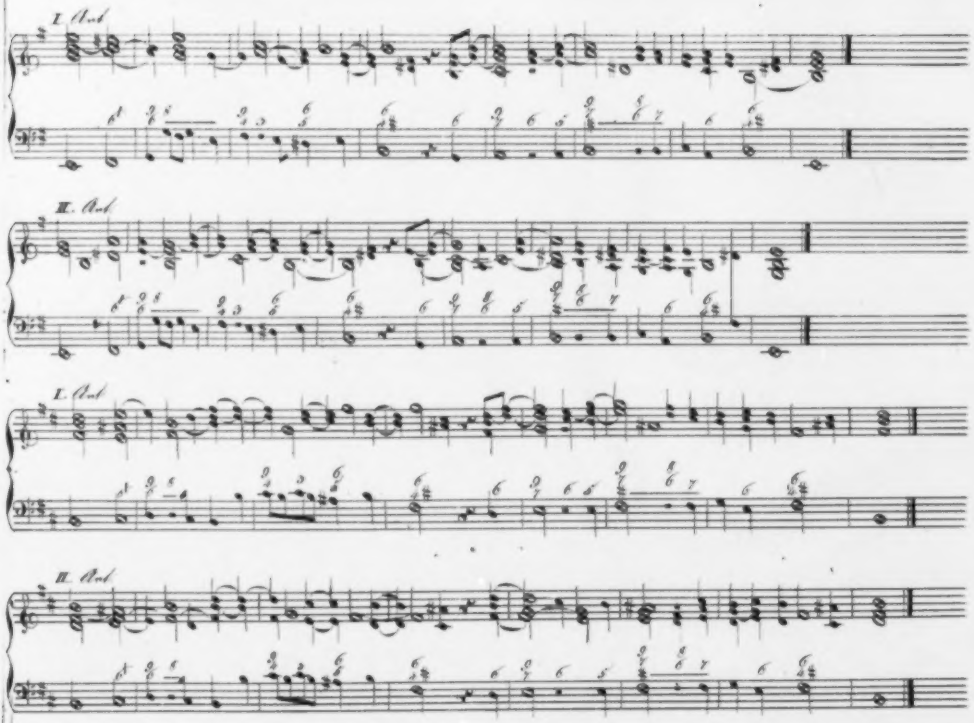
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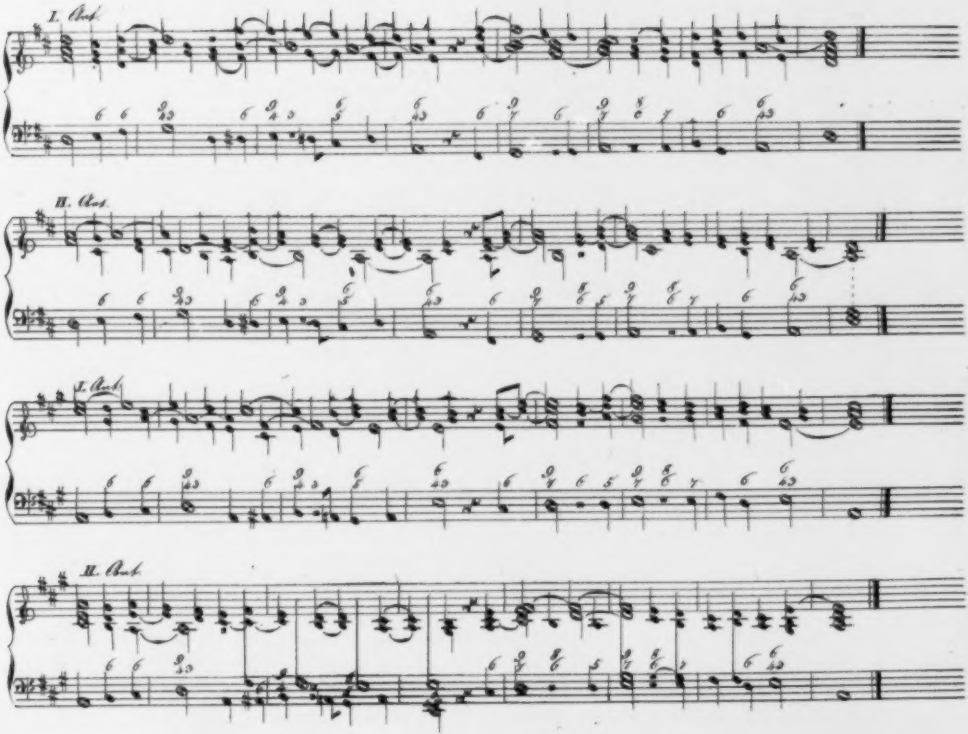
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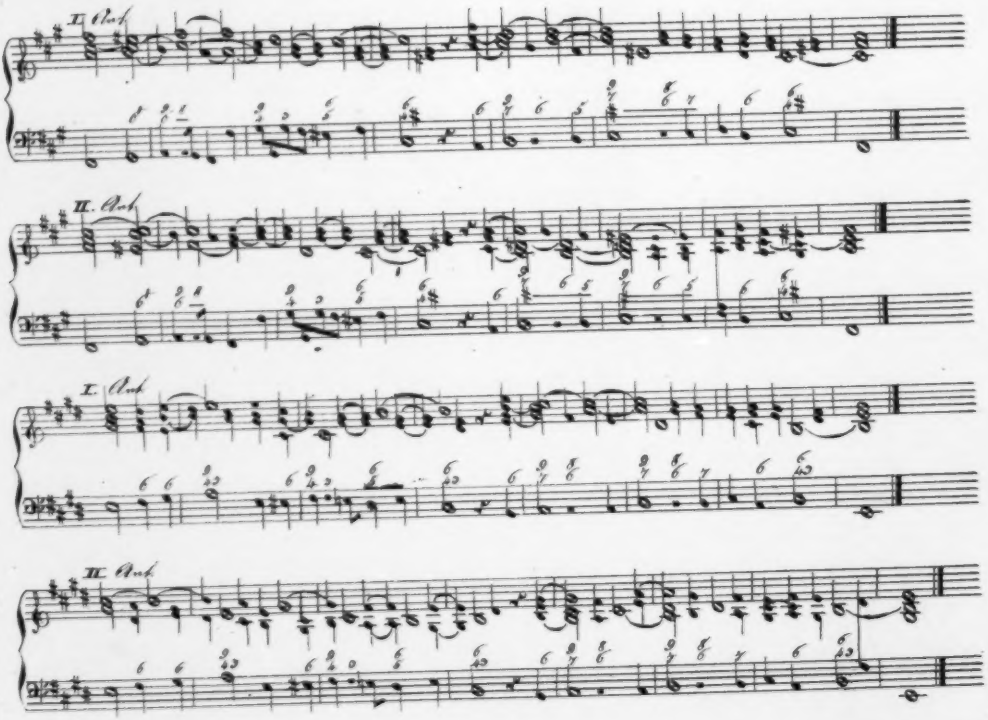
I. Ped.
II. Ped.
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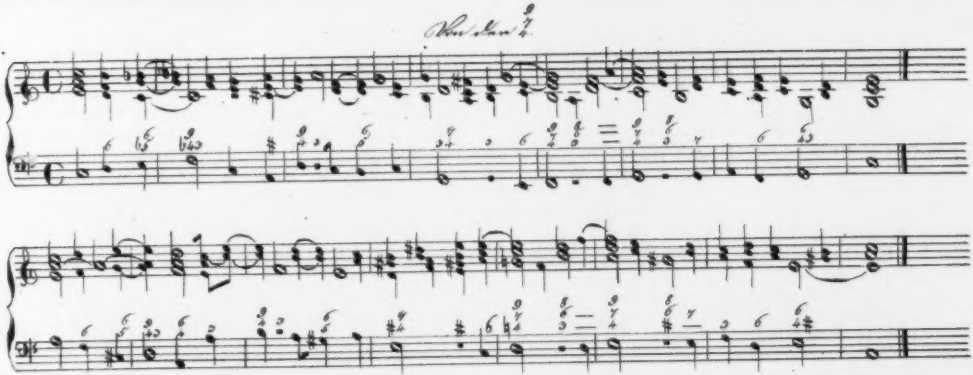
Anmerkung: Ist aber die vorgehende Erklärung der Regeln der Taste von dem Instrumente so allein nicht hinlänglich. Ist aber eine jede von der Palme ist zu bauen, allein wo sonst darin in seinem von sonst gegebenen Generalbasse [illegible] Regeln, und von Stimmung der Instrumente, so muß die Applikation von Stimmung der Instrumente [illegible] Regel [illegible] Instrumente [illegible]